THE ERIE OBSERVER.

"THE WORLD IS GOVERNED TOO MUCH."

VOLUME XVIII. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1847. NUMBER 24.

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BY A. P. DURLIN & B. F. SLOAN,
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April 24, 1847. 49

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June 6, 1846 3

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November 21, 1846. 27

CASH FOR FLAXSEED.—The subscribers will pay cash for good clean Flaxseed. R. TOMLINSON & CO.

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NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
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G. LOOMIS & CO are now receiving from New York and opening at their new store an expensive assortment of Rich and Fashionable JEWELRY, (embracing the latest style of work in market,) watches, Clocks, Plated and Brittania Ware, Fine Cuttery, Steel Trimmings, Camphene and Solar Lamps, Looking Glasses, Gold Pens together with a general variety of Useful and Ornamental articles. *Call and see what you will see.*
June 26, 1847. 6

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HAVING so far arranged and systemized his official duties, as to enable him to devote a great portion of his time to his profession, will attend to all legal business entrusted to his care.—He will attend the Courts in the Counties of Erie Warren, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Clarion and Jefferson, and the Supreme Court of this State; and has professional arrangements by which he will transact business in the adjoining Counties in New York and Ohio. All monies collected will be remitted by Drafts on New York or Philadelphia without any charge for Exchange. He will also take charge of and prosecute Claims against the United, State s, draw and superintend applications for Pensions, Patents &c.
Of the ability and integrity with which all business confided to his care will be performed it would no be proper in this place to speak, but those having Legal Business to transact, or Collections to make in this section of country, are respectfully referred to the following gentlemen:
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Erie, May 8, 1847. 51

From the City of Mexico.

Arrival of Fresh and Cheap Groceries At No. 1, Perry Block.

SINCE the Tariff has been taken off the imports into this country, and placed on that of Mexico, it has enabled those who have purchased Groceries in the East to sell them cheap. We wish all who want any thing in the Grocery line to call and examine our stock, for we do assert without fear of contradiction, that we have the freshest lot of Groceries in this market, having all been purchased from the latest importations. In our stock may be found the following:

Imperial, Gunpowder, and Young Hyson Teas; Java, Rio, Laguira and St. Domingo Coffees; Loaf, Pulverized, Porto Rico, Havana, New Orleans and Crushed Sugars; Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cinamon, Nutmegs Mace, Cloves, Rice, Pearled barley, Candies, Pecan, Brazil. Madeira and Pea nuts; Almonds, Filberts, etc.; Fruits—Apples, Raisins, English Currants, and Figs; Sperm and Tallow candles; Summer and Winter strained Lamp Oil, a superior article, Salad oil, Fancy Shaving, Variegated and Bar soap. Dairy salt, White Fish, Mckerel, Mackinac Trout, and Herring;

Kimball's extra Fine cut chewing, Spanish Smoking and Cavendish Tobacco, Pipes; Regalia, Principe, Trabuca, Lenora and common Cigars.

Colored and plain Grass and Manilla Mats.—Besides a host of other articles to supply the wants of all. A fresh supply of Groceries received semi monthly. Call and examine goods and prices at No 1, Perry Block.

T. W. MOORE.
Erie, June 12 1847 4

"No Cure No Pay but for all Time."
STANTON'S EXTERNAL REMEDY, CALLED
HUNT'S LINIMENT,
HAS now given abundant evidence of its healing powers, as I proved it will them at extraordinary and wonderful medicine in the world.—In the short space of two years, it has acquired a reputation for curing disease and relieving pain far greater than any medicine ever discovered.—Its wonderful cures have astonished the Medical Faculty, who now universally concede its great value. They speak of it in the highest terms and commend its use.

It is condemned by none. On the contary, its praise is universal. The cases of cures are so numerous that it would take volumes to recount them—and it is a fixed fact, and is not disputed, that as a pain exterminator it has no equal. For the many astonishing cures, see the pamphlet to be had of each agent. If you suffer with either of the diseases for which it is recommended, resort at once to it and be cured. For the following diseases it is an infallible remedy:

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☞ This Liniment is sold by all the respectable Merchants and Druggists throughout the country, and by the Proprietors at Sing Sing, N. Y. GEO. E. STANTON.
For sale by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie, B. T. Town North East, J. Clements Fairview, S. L. Jones & Co. Girard.
Oct. 9. 1847. 3m21

50 BBLS. and half bbls. White Fish and Mackinac Trout, this day received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by
T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Sept. 25, 1847. 19

PRICES REDUCED.
CASTINGS, stoves, stove pipe, copper furniture, air tight sheet iron stoves, are now selling rapidly by the subscribers at less than ever and our design is to at no prices at Buffalo or else where, for *cash*.
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Erie, Sept. 25 1847.

24 KITS No. 1 Mackerel, put up for family use, just received and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block.
Erie, Sept 25 18c7. 19

RAGS wanted in exchange for tin ware by
LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.
Sept. 25, 1847

WESTERN HOTEL,
JOHN GRAHAM, *Proprietor.* The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the traveling public generally, that he has leased for a term of years this new and commodious House, situated at the Eighth Street Canal Basin. This location renders the "WESTERN" pre eminently the most convenient and desirable stopping place for all either doing business or traveling on the Canal. There is, also, attached to this establishment a large and convenient Stable for the use of Boatmen and others having horses.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this house for the convenience, comfort and pleasure of guests, and the Proprietor trusts by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Erie, April 24, 1847. 49

THE ULTIMATUM.

BY LYDIA JANE PIERSON.

A song on the proposition to surrender to Mexican barbarity and tyranny the land between the Nueces and the Rio Grande—the battle-fields of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

It may not be! Forbid it, God!
Forbid it, all that patriots prize:
That land has tasted freemen's blood;
Their dust within its bosom lies,

'Twere madness to resign the soil
On which our conquering feet have trod.
Battling our way with glorious toil;—
It may not be—forbid it, God!

Can we relinquish lands where now
The striped and starry banners wave?
No, never! We engrave our vow
On every fallen brother's grave:

They could not sleep, (the slaughtered brave
Who in their beds of glory rest,)
And feel the footstep of the slave
Pollute the soil above their breast.

Resign the field where RINGGOLD fell!
The spot where gallant STEVENS lies
Where COCHRAN felt his bosom swell
Triumphantly in death's agonies?

Where brave and virtuous hearts pour'd out
The life so dear to hope and love,
Invoking with their dying shout
Our country—and our God above?

No! By our country and our God,
We will not yield that dear-bought soil!
We still have hearts with generous blood,
And spoils to dare the conqueror's toil.

On! To the rescue! Hearts of steel—
On! To the rescue! Souls of fire—
Let kindred blood inflame our zeal
To conquer—triumph—or expire.

Huzza! Press on where Taylor stands
Invincible in conquering might;
We shall prevail where he commands,
And God sustain our sacred right.

Ask Taylor to retrace his way,
And leave his conquest to the foe!
And this broad land, from sea to sea,
Shall echo his emphatic NO!!

No, never this is holy ground,
Bought and baptized with patriot blood;
See! with her fetters half unbound,
She lifts her hands to Freedom's God!

By Freedom's God, she shall be free!
Huzza! brave hearts press boldly on;
Strike home, nor pause till victory
Shall put her olive garland on—

'Till over that land to utmost parts
Our Eagle's sheltering wings are spread;
And Taylor throned on freemen's hearts
Enjoys his laurels in their shade.

THE INTRIGUING WIDOW.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "YANKEE NOTIONS."

Two negatives, they say, make an affirmative; therefore I think it safe to suppose Paul Pliant's father and mother must have been as negative a pair as ever came together, for Paul was the most affirmative man that has yet been heard of. He always said "yes" to everything that was said, proposed suggested, insinuated, or hinted to him. He was a true administration man under all governments, never being in the opposition. He was one of those over-polite, over-good-natured, oh, be easy, acquiescent mortals, who seem to be sent into the world for no other purpose than to show how much a man may suffer for a want of a little contraminedness. "Yes," "Certainly," "By all means," "No doubt of it," "With all my heart," "Happy to oblige," "Entirely at your service," "Oh, yes," "Oh, yes," "Oh, yes,' Such were Paul's constant replies. As to saying "no" it was as impossible to get it out as Macbeth's "Amen!"—when he had most need of denying, it stuck in his throat." I don't know that he ever did; when "the yeas had it," they had Paul also. He would not have cried "*Vic poswalum*" in the Polish Diet, if the words could have demolished the partition treaty. Though he was not in the opposition, yet I think it hardly correct to call him a Jackson man, for he never voted anything in his life, unless, in the style of the honest country representative, "Mr. Speaker, I shall give my vote in favor of the bill." In short, Paul was the very pink of assentients—an incarnation of *nem con*.

Now this is a very good character for a man to bear, on some accounts, for it gets one the reputation of a good-natured fellow; and as the world commonly pretends to have a high opinion of a good-natured fellow, and according to the proverb, "opinion is the queen of the world," the reader may think Paul must have had a happy time of it. No such thing. Paul's good nature brought him into more embarrassments and vexations than if he had been the crossest cur that ever snarled. I speak not of lending umbrellas—'tis the lot of mortality. To lend money is about the same, though money sometimes does come back. But who would believe that a good-natured man, merely by reason of his being a good-natured man, and for no other fault under the sun, could be led through such a rigmarole dance of adventure, by the perverseness of fortune, that he fought a duel and almost married a widow!

The Widow Wilful was a lady of a certain age; she made the best of time, and time returned the compliment. She had shed many tears for the loss of her man—so she protested, and I cannot help thinking she spoke the truth, for she tried very hard to get another. However, this did not prove so easy a matter, for although the widow was not without charms, the men were shy. What could be the reason? She gave splendid parties, and had sparks and danglers without number, but it was never a match. What *could* be the reason? the reader will ask again.

It is not exactly my business to tell, as the story will be plain enough without it; and if the reader cannot guess, it would not much help him to let out the whole mystery.

"This is truly delightful," said Paul, one evening to the widow, as he leaned his arm over the back of the chair, worked his face up to the blandest of all his acquiescent smiles, and essayed some flattering complement concerning the widow's fine entertainment.—"This is delightful; so much hilarity and cheerfulness—so many happy faces—I love to look on them."

Paul inadvertently raised his eyes as he uttered these words, and at the close of the speech was looking straight into the widow's face. He meant not the least harm in the world; but the widow pretended to blush. She pursed up her pretty mouth—

"Oh, Mr. Pliant, you're a great flatterer; but we know you are honest. You never say one thing and mean another."

"Certainly, by all means, my dear madam."

"But really Mr. Pliant, my dear sir, when a gentleman tells a lady he loves to look on her you know that is really significant."

"Oh, yes, certainly, you are quite right, madam."

"Well, you are frank, Mr. Pliant, and I shall certainly give you credit for sincerity. Another man might say ten times as much and I never think of regarding it; but I know I can rely upon the word of so honorable a gentleman as Mr. Paul Pliant."

"Rely upon my word! surely you may, Mrs. Wilful, I should be sorry if—"

"Oh, don't mention it, my dear sir. I never doubted it for a moment; certainly you never would have hinted anything like attachment, unless you had been sincere."

"Certainly, ma'am," replied Paul, in great amazement, with the conjecture how he had been so unlucky as to say more than he meant; for Paul would as soon have thought of jumping off a steeple, as of telling Widow Wilful he felt an attachment for her. "Certainly, by all means," he continued to repeat, mechanically, "oh, yes, certainly."

"Pray Mr. Pliant, be so good as to hand me a glass of water; really the room is so warm—just reach your hand."

"Certainly, madam; my hand is entirely at your service." Paul was in such a flutter that he was not aware what he was uttering until the words were past recall. "Bless me! what have I said," thought he to himself.—But it was too late.

"Oh, Mr. Pliant!" said she, blushing up to her ears, "you are too generous. I mean you are almost too precipitate. Now, were it any other man, I should suspect him of trifling.—But such a man as Mr. Pliant!"

"Confound the jade!" quoth Paul, to himself, "how shall I get out of this scrape? I hope she isn't going to faint. Mrs. Wilful, madam, you know I say a thousand things of this sort. I can't help it you know."

"That's just what I always supposed, Mr. Pliant; a man of your sincerity and frankness can't help uttering his true sentiments. Mr. Pliant, you are an honest thing! Oh,

"Now this is too bad," thought Paul, in great tribulation. "What *shall* I say? My dear madam, I certainly wish to be honest.—Compliments, you know, *are* compliments; but when a man means nothing, you, know—"

"Certainly, Mr. Pliant, you are quite right. When a man means nothing, he should say nothing. I knew these were your sentiments. Wasn't I right?"

"Oh, yes, by all means; quite right," returned Paul, in deeper embarrassment than ever. He found himself fairly caught; the widow's eyes sparkled, and she languished three times at him. "I won't speak another word," said he, to himself—"it only makes the matter worse." He snatched a cup of whipped cream, and pretended to eat it!

The widow saw his embarrassment, and whether she suspected his determination to resist all farther attempts to entangle him or not, we do not exactly know; but she was resolved not to let him escape. A silence of some moments followed, till Paul, finding he could not decently hold his tongue any longer set about for something innocent to say.—After some hesitation upon a variety of topics, he judged it safe to admire the carpet; from the carpet, a natural transition was made to the pictures, and from the pictures to the window curtains—the window curtains led to the arm-chair, the arm-chair to the sofa and the sofa to a pair of little babies in alabaster on the chimney-piece.

"Charming! delightful!" exclaimed Paul, not exactly knowing whether he meant to be understood of the arm-chair, or some other article of furniture.

"Ain't they?" said the widow.

"What have I said again?" quoth Paul to himself, beginning to tremble with apprehension. "The furniture is in good taste, Mrs. Wilful—very elegant—very fine."

"All vanity, Mr. Pliant," said the widow, affecting a very solemn look—"these things are all vanity."

"Oh, yes—you are quite right—all vanity," replied Paul, taking a spoonful of whipped cream, and finding he had got nothing in his mouth.

"Ah! Mr. Pliant!" said the widow, languishingly:

"Yes, exactly so," returned Paul.

"Exactly now; Mr. Pliant, pardon me.—I didn't perceive the drift of your observation."

"Beg pardon, ma'am—I was only saying—as you remarked, that every thing was remarkably fine in this house of yours, and that all its vanity, or rather I should say, that one thing is needful."

"Ah, Mr. Pliant, I understand you—you mean the furniture is complete except one article."

'Exactly so. Yes—that is—if you think anything is wanting," replied Paul, in considerable perturbation, and glad to escape the appearance of finding fault, by any sort of equivoque.

The widow clapped her handkerchief to her face, and exhibited, or pretended to exhibit, a slight emotion.

"My dear Mr. Pliant," said she, in a tender voice, "it is impossible not to understand you. You mean a hus—husband!"

"A husband!" exclaimed Paul, startled by the audacious boldness of the proposition.

"I knew you meant so," returned the widow, sinking into the chair. "Oh, oh, my dear sir, I feel quite over-embarrassed."

Paul's intellect was in such a cloudy state at this moment, that he thought she was about to faint. He caught her hand, and was just going to call for hartshorn, when she opened her eyes with an appearance of greater languor.

"Oh, Mr. Pliant, the sincerity of this avowal—you are sincere, Mr. Pliant."

"Certainly—yes," exclaimed Paul, for he could say nothing else; he was a lost man. The widow kept a fast hold of his hand.—Paul struggled to say something—he felt how desperately he was situated. "Mrs. Wilful," said he, in great agitation,—"I do not wish you to be deceived—the fact is, I must plainly—"

"My dear Mr. Pliant, I never thought you a deceiver. Oh! there are some men who are so deceiving!"

Paul was at his last gasp as the widow uttered this pathetic exclamation.

"I must set the matter right at this moment," thought he, "or it will be all over with me!" He threw himself into an attitude of earnest entreaty. "Listen to me one moment, madam!" said he, with as much firmness of voice as he was master of—but, luckless man! his foot catching in the hearth rug, tossed him on his knees in an instant, and the attention of the whole company being aroused by the fall, every body looked around, and beheld Paul in supplication at the widow's feet. He remained transfixed with horror and vexation for two-thirds of a minute, and then, without uttering a word, made a leap for the door, and bolted out of the house.

The next day Paul's adventure was the talk of the town, and the congratulations and condolence which he received from his friends on his engagement to the Widow Wilful, almost drove him stark mad.

"Paul, my dear fellow, I give you joy—but who would have thought you had the courage to do it?"

"Paul, how could you do such a thing?"

"Paul I wish you much happiness, but widows are such cunning things!"

"Paul it's all over with you then?" &c.

Such were the salutations, to which he was subjected for a week, aye, for nine days: for so long must a wonder be allowed to last, especially when it gives a privilege to a man to remind another of his misfortunes. As to denying the thing, that, of course, was out of the question with Paul; besides, had not the whole house full of people seen him on his knees before the widow?—and did not the widow? Paul gave up in despair all thoughts of gainsay or denial, and only hoped that some lucky accident would pop in between him and the dreadful catastrophe.

"Well, Paul, my conquering hero, when is to be the happy day?" asked his friend, Tom Sly, with a look of roguish sarcasm, and good natured concern.

"Oh, yes, a very happy day it will be, certainly," replied Paul, shrugging up his shoulders.

"Pretty soon, I suppose?"

"Oh, yes—soon enough, no doubt of that, eh?"

"Left it pretty much to her, eh? Well, that's quite right—women love to have their way, eh, Paul?"

"Exactly so, as you say," replied Paul, with a half suppressed groan.

"The widow is certainly a fine woman," said Tom, with an almost malicious look of condolence.

Paul made a very low bow, and a very desperate attempt to look smiling at the compliment.

"Had a husband three years ago—died one day, poor man!"

"What ailed him?" said Paul, wishing to turn the conversation, but feeling at the same time an awkward sort of interest in the topic.

"They say she pinched him to death."

"Horrid!" exclaimed Paul, with an involuntary shudder.

"Though I don't altogether believe it," returned Tom, in a tone as if he only said it to comfort his friend Paul. It was a great deal worse than if he had said nothing at all; but probably this was just the thing he meant.

"Thank ye," said Paul, with an air of dolorous resignation.

Here they were interrupted by the entrance of Colonel Strut. More friendly congratulations I suppose, thought Paul to himself, in heroic resignation.

"I believe I have the honor to address Mr. Paul Pliant;" said the Colonel, marching with stately port, and in double common time, up to Paul, and planting himself bolt upright before his face.

"At your service, entirely," said Paul, with meek and measured civility.

"And, Mr. Pliant, I presume," continued the Colonel; making half a bow, and screwing up his martial features into an apology for a civil smile, "is to marry the Widow Wilful?"

"Oh, yes; certainly—that is—so they say."

"Then, sir, I have only to say," said the Colonel, lifting himself up as high as possible, and twisting his fore-finger into one of his formidable black whiskers, "that considering myself supplanted, beguiled, and circumvented by you, I apprehend you are ready to give me such satisfaction as the laws of honor require."

"Certainly, sir, with great pleasure," replied Paul.

"Then, sir, I shall desire the pleasure of your company on the other side of the State line," returned the Colonel, in the quickest tone possible. "Pistols, I suppose, would be your preference?"

"Pistols!" said Paul, in a tone which he meant for an ejaculation of surprise.

"Very well," said the Colonel, without giving him time for further explanation, "here are the terms of meeting, which I trust you will find perfectly agreeable." So saying, he handed a paper to Paul, who received it, and ran it over with his eyes, without having self-possession enough to gather the meaning of a particle of its contents.

"Perfectly agreeable, certainly," said Paul, in his usual assenting way. The Colonel turned upon his heel, and stalked off.

Paul's good friend Tom snatched up the document and read—"Pistols—10, A. M.—thirty paces, seconds to mark out the ground—no interference till the third shot—surgeons for two, mortally wounded, &c."

"Why, Paul, do you know you are to fight a duel?"

"Am I?" said Paul, "then heaven be praised, there is still hope left; for if I am shot to death, I shall escape marrying the widow."

When Paul arrived at the field of action on the eventful day, he found his spirits a great deal firmer than he expected. In fact, he felt inspired by the greatness of the occasion, and very naturally, for when a man knows he must either be shot or married, he must be aware that the crisis requires all his fortitude. Paul took his station with the most bloodless intention that ever prompted a man of battle. "I had much rather be killed than to kill," thought he.

"One—two—three," said the seconds, as Paul raised his pistol to about forty-seven degrees of elevation. "Fire!" bang! The Colonel's bullet whistled by Paul's left ear, and Paul's hit the steeple of a martin box at the top of an adjoining barn.

Twice more were the pistols tried, when the seconds interfered; the Colonel declared he was satisfied, and they shook hands, thereby showing that Paul Pliant, by shooting three times in the face of the blessed sun, had proved that he "never supplanted, beguiled and circumvented" the aforesaid Col. Strut, for so it is laid down in the "code of honor."

It seemed now to be all over with Paul.—"I *must* be married, then," said he to himself—"killing won't save me." The day was fixed, and his fate seemed inevitable. The nearer it approached, the less he felt resigned to it. The day before the wedding, Paul met Dr. Bindemtight, the worthy parson who was to join him and his bonny bride.

"Doctor," said Paul, "how *shall* I escape?"

"Marriage," said the Doctor, in his most solemn argumentative way, "is considered by all authorities, ecclesiastical, political, ethical, legal, and judicial, as a bond or covenant entered into by the mutual consent and agreement of both parties. Therefore, I am decidedly of the opinion, that when the ceremony takes place, and I propound the regular question, '*Will you take this woman for your*' by no manner of means."

"I can't do it," said Paul, mournfully. "I have tried it a hundred times, but the word stuck in my throat. There is a spell upon me in matters of denying; I must assent to everything. I was born without capacity to do otherwise. Ask me if I have got three heads, I believe I should say yes."

"Then you always say yes?"

"Yes; always, certainly,"

"Good-bye, friend Paul," said the Doctor, civilly touching his hat.

Mercy on me?" exclaimed Paul Pliant.

There was *such* a turn out among the ladies the next day! I wish I had been there to see it. Trinity was thronged, for everybody knew Paul Pliant, and the acquaintance of Widow Wilful comprised nearly the whole of that circle which calls itself "good society." I wish, moreover, I had the talent of the immortal author of Clarissa Harlowe, at describing feathers; then would I tell how magnificently the widow was decked out. Everything was as it should be—in the eyes of the world. The "happy pair" drove to church; a long string of coaches followed them; the widow blushed and smiled, "and all the world was gay." Was ever a bridegroom in a state of more inexplicable awkwardness? He debated with himself for a moment whether he should not make a desperate effort to take to his heels and run—but it was too late.

Paul cast a longing, lingering look behind him, as he entered the church door. "Farewell blessed light of heaven" said he to himself, "tis the last time I shall ever see you a free man!" The widow held him fast by the arm.

"My dear Paul," said she, "here we are at last."

"Yes," replied Paul, with a groan.

"We are all ready," said the bridesmaids.

"Dearly beloved," began Doctor Bindemtight. Paul felt his heart beat terribly.—"One moment more and there will be no remedy," thought he.

He looked most imploringly at the Doctor, as much as to say, "can you be so cruel?"—The Doctor made an awful pause before the great question. Paul's heart beat faster than ever. "Now for the catastrophe," said he.—The Doctor gave Paul a keen look; every body was breathless. At length he spoke—

"*Do you refuse this woman for your wife?*"

"*Yes!*" exclaimed Paul, in the loudest tone he was ever known to utter.

In an instant the idea flashed upon his mind that he was free. He sprang into the broad isle with the quickness of lightning; knocked down an old gentleman in spectacles, burst through the crowd and bolted into the street. He ran home without stopping, and it was not until he had locked himself within his own chamber, that he felt certain that he was not married to the Widow Wilful.

There was a terrible scene at the church, with fainting, &c.; but the widow is alive to this day, and when she finds another man who can't say "no," she may again play the game which had nearly entrapped poor Paul Pliant.

How sweet a thing is love of home. It is not acquired—it is a feeling that has its origin elsewhere. It is born with us, brought from another world to carry us on with joy in this. It attaches to the humblest heart that has ever throbbed.

AN AFFECTING INCIDENT.—Passing down Charles street, a day of two since, we were attracted by the appearance of a lady dressed in mourning, followed by three lovely little children, whose hearts were light, and their eyes undimmed by sorrow, although they too were covered with the habiliments of mourning. We stopped and gazed on the little orphans, and admired particularly the youngest, a pretty girl, not three years old. While we looked, a hearse came rapidly up the street—the little innocent clapped its hands in ecstacy, and running to its mother and seizing her dress, exclaimed, "They are bringing pa home, they are bringing pa home." There was a tear caused by the emotions of the widowed heart, that fell upon the bright face of the little child; the dark veil, for the moment thrown aside, shrouded the mother's face, and the group passed on. What an affecting chapter in the history of every-day life, what a fearful exhibition of desolation occasioned by the plague that ravages our city.—*N. O. Nationdl.*

MRS. LAFAYETTE.—In 1784, Mr. John Adams, who was afterwards President of the United States, was residing in France for a season. His wife, who was a very wonderful woman, called one day on the lady of General Lafayette, and soon this lady visited Mrs. Adams in return. Mrs. Lafayette was very modestly dressed, while the American ladies present were mostly in very gay attire.—While at the table, one of those who sat near Mrs Adams whispered to her, saying, "Good Heavens! how awful she is dressed!" Mrs. Adams rebuked the observation, and returned the whisper by saying that "the lady's rank placed her above the little formalities of dress." We wish it was the case now that all who occupy honorable places would feel themselves above such small matters, and, indeed, that every one would consider that a brilliant and well-trained mind, good conduct and agreeable manners set those off that possess them to almost infinitely better advantage than costly array and sparkling diamonds—*Exeter News Letter.*

BUSY IDLERS.—Some persons are always busy, and accomplish nothing from January to December. If they wish to purchase a coat, or hat, a dinner or supper, it takes them about as long as to drill a regiment. You can get them to do nothing that they can possibly avoid. They cannot find time to settle an account, call on a friend, or take a cold bath.—Yet these very persons do nothing—nothing that you can place your finger upon. Their lives are spent in a round of busy idleness, twelvemonth. Strange that men, accountable, intelligent grown up men, can be so unwise—can so degrade themselves. What are they doing for society? About as much as summer flies in a butcher shop. Could we rid the world of them it would be better for every body themselves and the rest of creation. You can't reason with *them*, for you do not find them in one place long enough.—You can't kick them aside; for they seldom interfere with your shadow. What shall be done with the busy idlers? Tell us, ye utilitarian philosophers.

THE ODDS AGAINST CHARITY.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Reveille, relates the following story of an Irishman, who while in Canada, went to church, and after the sermon a collection was taken up. The relator says:

"Well, round comes a box wid a *hole in it*—not a *plate*, you understand—and the priest kept looking at me, hard, and I had nothing in my vest pocket but eight sovereigns and *one* English shilling—the same sized coin, d'ye mind—and I had not the face to take all out before him and give him the shilling; I'd a blushed to have done it, my boy—besides you know, it wasn't a *plate*, had I wished to make change! so here goes, says I, and I put my fingers on the first coin *without feelin'* and see now the villains luck; there was eight to one against him, and, by the Lord, *he got the shilling!*"

THE SKIRT EXPANDER.—It appears that a gentleman of the city of Troy has invented an article he calls the Skirt Expander. If a lady should be walking and wish to appear larger or smaller, the skirt is so constructed that she may enlarge or diminish her apparent size at pleasure. This is an invaluable invention, and will entirely supercede the bustle, over which it has many advantages. A lady may pass down one side of a street as thin as a whipping post, and, if she fails to make a sensation, can go up the other side as full as a hogshead of bale of cotton.

A clergyman of our acquaintance was travelling accidentally with a native of the Emerald Isle. The passengers, after a cold night, sat down to breakfast. Patrick was later than the rest, and the tea-pot had been filled up with lukewarm water before his share was poured out—"Sure," said he, "and this is strong tay." He met the surprise of his companions by arguing, "*this is strong tay for its druv all the rest out afore it.*"

SYMPATHY.—Russel was singing the dismal song entitled "the Gambler's Wife," and having uttered the words—

Hush! he comes, comes not yet!
The clock strikes one!

had struck the key to imitate the sullen knell of the departed hour, when a respectably dressed lady ejaculated, to the amusements of everybody "wouldn't I have fetced him home!"—Ten volumes of Mrs. Caudle's lectures were concentrated in that little sentence.

GOOD EITHER WAY.—The Duke of Marlborough was hesitating whether he should take a prescription recommended by the Dutchess. "I'll be hanged," said her Grace, "if it does not cure you." Dr. Grath, who was present, and to whom the vixen character of the lady was well known, instantly exclaimed, "Take it then, your grace, by all means; it is sure to do you good one way or the other."

FROM THE ARMY.

From the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 14.

To the following letters of our correspondent "Mustang," we refer the reader for full details of the battles of the 13th and 14th:

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 25, 1847.

Having sent you by two couriers a detailed account of the operations of our army since the conclusion of the armistice, but fearing that my first accounts have not reached you, I send you a short synopsis, together with a list of the killed and wounded. I also enclose to you the proposition of Mr. Trist to the Mexican government, and the counter proposition presented by them, together with the correspondence connected therewith.

The Mexicans having repeatedly violated the armistice agreed upon between our army and themselves, Gen. Scott, on the 6th, notified the Mexican authorities that unless they made explanation, satisfaction, and reparation for the injuries we had sustained, they should consider the armistice at an end on the 7th, at 12 o'clock. They not complying with the demands of Gen. Scott, we commenced preparations for the attack.

The General-in-chief received information that at Molino del Rey, where stood several buildings, the Mexicans were at work casting cannon, shells, shot, &c. Desiring to stop their military operations, he directed Gen. Worth, with his division, supported by Gen. Cadwalader's brigade, to attack and destroy the place of the morning of the 8th, and then retire. The building, which the Mexicans call *Casa Mata*, is situated on the west side of Chapultepec, and within six-pound range of the guns of the fort. On the west side of the buildings, and the breast works around them, is a large open plain, gradually descending to the position occupied by the Mexicans. A deep ravine inclines round this plain, or open space, until it arrives within about two hundred yards of the building, upon which rested the enemy's right flank—two 24 pounders, belonging to Capt. Hagar's siege train, were placed in position to batter down the breast-works and buildings if they were found to be occupied by a heavy force; but they did not fire but a very few shots before Worth advanced his infantry down the plain, and attacked the enemy's works in the front and centre. The Mexicans opened upon them a most murderous fire from the point attacked, and both their flanks, which mowed down our troops like grass before the scythe. Many of the best officers of the division were cut down, and the heavy loss in the ranks caused the advance to waver for a moment, until the supporting force came up, which also sustained a severe loss. A column of lancers, numbering 4,000 to 5,000, which were stationed on the enemy's right, perceiving the effect of this deadly fire on our infantry, came charging down, in the hope of being able to take advantage of circumstances and put our troops to rout; but they were soon checked in their onward career. Col. Duncan brought two pieces of his battery to bear upon them, and Capt. Drum, with the two re-captured Buena Vista pieces, also opened his fire on them; while at the same moment Maj. Sumner, with two squadrons of dragoons, and Capt. Ruff's company of mounted rifles, which until then, had been held in reserve, passed down under the fire from the enemy's works, and charged the head of their column, which they could not stand for a moment, and commenced a confused and precipitate retreat.—After that, they rallied twice, and attempted to return, but at each time our little handful of dragoons made them leave without exchanging cards; while the cavalry and the infantry, rallying, succeeded in carrying the buildings and breast-works which the enemy held, and compelled them to retreat—capturing 7 pieces of artillery, a large quantity of ammunition, small arms, &c., and about 600 prisoners. As soon as batteries, Ann Lieut. Stone brought forward one of the 24 pounders, the whole of which opened a most destructive fire upon them, as they retreated across a low plain to the rear of the position they at first occupied. Our loss was very heavy, and, I regret to say, that some of the very best officers of our army fell killed and wounded, while the Mexican loss was very slight until they commenced their retreat.—While the cavalry were passing in front of the enemy, in order to charge the column of lancers, they were not under the fire more than ten seconds, and during that time they sustained a loss of 6 officers wounded, 32 privates killed and wounded, and a loss of 105 horses. There were but two officers that did not have their horses shot under them, but there is one thing very remarkable, that the horses from which the riders had been shot, wheeled and moved with the same regularity as though they had been mounted, until they came to halt from the charge, when they all kept on in a body in the direction of the Mexicans.

We were deceived in reference to the character of the buildings, as there was no foundry, or even a semblance of one; and after blowing up some of the buildings, and bringing off our killed and wounded, we evacuated the place, as the occupation of it would give us no advantage. Our loss was 800 killed, wounded and missing.

The result of this engagement taught us one lesson, which was, that the Mexicans use their arms well, and fight well, when they are in position; and although the superiority of our arms and the valor of the troops will eventually triumph, yet still we must call into requisition all our military science and skill, or we purchase our victories at too dear a price. A list of the killed and wounded, you will find in the general recapitulation which I send you. Many a tear will be shed on its perusal, and many a heart will bleed for the noble souls, and the old and firm veterans who fell in the assault.

Col. Riley was now advanced from San Angel (his former camp) to El Piedad, in order to make a division, and hold the entrance to the Piedad and San Antonio road. Gen. Pillow's division moved up to within supporting distance, and thus rested our army until the 11th, without anything of moment occurring. The engineer corps were busily employed night and day in their reconnoissance, ascertaining and examining the positions of the enemy, and the different entrances of the city. The engineers, throughout all our operations, have performed a most dangerous and laborious duty. They have proved themselves to be men of sterling worth, of masterly ability and bright ornaments of their profession. There was a little incident which occurred to Capt. Mason in one of his reconnoissances, which is worthy of record. It became necessary, on one occasion for him to go very close to the enemy's breast-work, in order to ascertain its true position. As he approached, a Mexican officer rode out with two of his escort, and came up within a very short distance, when Capt. Mason drew his revolver. The Mexican then in Spanish saluted, "Good morning." The Captain responded. The Mexican then said, "You seem to be very curious; suppose you come a little closer." "No, I thank you, sir; I can see very well from where I am." "Walk inside, sir; we will endeavor to treat you as well as the accommodations of the camp will enable us." "I am much obliged to you, sir, for your kindness, but prefer partaking of your hospitalities on some future occasion." And, holding his spy-glass to his eye, he continued: "I only want, at the present, to see how you are situated. I can see two guns in embrasure, one in barbette, and I think you have one in embrasure a little further to the left.—That gun I see your men loading I do not think you will be able to bring to bear on me, as I will keep you between it and myself;" and, moving round a little to the right, he continued his observations. One of the escort then spoke in English, and said: "You d——d rascal, you know better than to come in here. If I was to get hold of you, I'd cut your d——d throat." Capt. Mason then said to the officer, "That fellow of yours speaks very good English, but he makes very bad use of it; and his scurrility is in striking contrast with your own respectful language. If we had him in our camp, we would teach him to be more respectful." The Mexican officer then rode to one side. Capt. Mason, who had been making his observations during the whole time of the conversation, said to the officer, "I have no desire at present to be brought within the range of your guns; and having learned all I want to know about your position, I will bid you good morning, sir;" and then returned to where he had left his escort, which, until then, had been unseen by the Mexican, who rode back to the fort, apparently much mortified and disappointed that he had not been able to decoy the captain into the trap that had been set for him.

On the 11th, a column of cavalry sallied out from the fort on the San Antonio road, either for the purpose of threatening our position or taking Capt. Magruder's battery, which was stationed with the picket within about 800 yards of their fort, though in a great measure covered from the range of their guns. As soon as they got their column moved out into a place free from all obstructions, Capt. Magruder opened two pieces upon them with shot and shell, which passed through them with great destruction, and they took to their heels, and got back to the fort as quick as possible. The fort opened two guns on the battery, but without further effect than killing one man of the 15th infantry. An officer shortly after rode up and inquired of Capt. Magruder if the fort had fired on him. Holding a 12 pounder shot, he replied, that he had the gentleman's card, and he expected the cavalry would carry back his compliments to the fort.

About sundown Gen. Twiggs, with the balance of his division, arrived at Piedad, and Gen. Pillow moved with his division to the south of Tacubaya, and took a position on the west side of Chapultepec; and Gen. Quitman with his division, occupied the road from Tacubaya to the city of Mexico; Gen. Worth's division remaining in Tacubaya.

In the course of the night three heavy batteries were planted in front of the castle of Chapultepec: No. 1 commanded by Captain Drum; No. 2 by Lieut. Hagner; No. 3 by Lieut. Stone—all under the general command and superintendence of Capt. Huger, chief of the ordnance. Also, during the night Gen. Twiggs's division planted Capt. Steptoe's in front of the fortifications on the San Antonio road, it being intended that General Twiggs should make a feint for the purpose of drawing out the enemy in that direction.

At daylight on the morning of the 12th, all the batteries opened—the first made by Gen. Twiggs's division succeeded admirably. As soon as Capt. Steptoe opened his guns, the enemy marched out several heavy columns, and on reaching the fort passed within range of Steptoe's guns, when he turned a heavy and destructive fire upon them. As soon as they reached the work, he turned his attention to the fort, and in the course of an hour's cannonading drove them out of it, and silenced all the guns. Capt. Steptoe's fire throughout was one of the most effective and well directed that has been witnessed during the war, while his position was such that the enemy's shot had little or no effect upon him.

The siege batteries continued an uninterrupted fire upon the castle of Chapultepec throughout the day, which was answered by eleven guns in the work. Our guns proved to be very destructive, as we found after the work was taken 500 dead men unburied, but thrown in ditches. The building also was completely riddled.

It was determined on the morning of the 13th to storm the castle of Chapultepec, and the works connected with it. The General-in-chief, knowing the strength of the fortifications, and the strong force that he did not possess confidence in the divisions of Generals Pillow and Quitman, but, in carrying a point which was the key to all our future operations, it would not do to make a mistake or omit to take every advantage. Therefore the storming parties from the divisions of Generals Worth and Twiggs, which had so frequently been under severe fire, were selected. The heavy batteries continued their fire upon the fort; and about 7 o'clock, when the brigade of Gen. Smith arrived, as a supporting force to the division of General Quitman—as soon as General Smith's brigade reached its position—the division of General Pillow passed Molino del Rey, and ascended the hill on the west side, the voltigeur regiment, which had been advanced into the timber to clear it of the enemy's skirmishers, became the assaulting force, supported by the balance of the division. General Worth was situated to the north, and on the left of General Pillow. A part of General Quitman's force ascended the hill on the south, and to the right of General Pillow. As the division of General Pillow and a portion of General Quitman's ascended and carried the castle in most gallant style, the balance of General Quitman's force and the the Brigade of General Smith swept the works on the road, the whole of the commands moving harmoniously and simultaneously together, much to the honor and credit of their respective commanders, struck the enemy in their different positions at one and the same time a fatal blow. The hill where General Pillow's command ascended, had been mined for the purpose of blowing up our troops when they arrived at this point; but the rapid movements of the voltigeur regiment, and the deadly effect of the fire of their rifles, as they followed up the enemy from the first position, prevented their carrying out their views and intentions. Just as the command of General Pillow rose the hill, and while in the act of assaulting the work he fell wounded, and Col. Ransom was killed; but so hardy had Gen. Pillow explained his objects and intentions in carrying the work, and aided by an active and efficient staff, that his command moved on and carried the work without even being brought to a stand. As Gen. Quitman's division was charging on the work in the road, Brig. Gen. Shields received a severe wound in the arm; and as soon as the works were carried, he returned and had it dressed, and again mounted his horse, which was shortly afterwards killed under him; but he continued to command his brigade, which was actively engaged throughout the day; and the name of Shields will long be remembered in connexion with the Laurels won by the Palmetto of the South and the Empire of the North

Gen. Pillow being disabled by his wound, Gen. Worth took the command of both his own division and that of Gen. Pillow, and advanced along the aqueduct leading to the gates of San Cosme. Gen. Quitman, with his own command and Gen. Smith's brigade, also advanced towards the city by the aqueduct leading into the city, at the gate of Piedad, which is commanded by the Citadel.—On each of the routes the two columns met with a decided and stubborn resistance; and after the advance of Gen. Worth's command had reached the gate of San Cosme, the fire was so hot that they were compelled temporarily to abandon it, and did not make a permanent lodgment until towards evening, when a portion of the siege-train battery was brought into action, also a piece or two of the mountain howitzers, which hurled the shot and shell about the ears of the enemy a little hotter than they desired. Gen. Quitman's column, with the rifles at their head, continued steadily and cautiously on, taking position and breast-work as they came in contact with them, until they arrived near the gate of the city.—Here the firing was so heavy, both from small arms and artillery, that it was deemed prudent to carefully reconnoitre it before attacking.—Accordingly Lieuts. Beauregard of the engineers, Lovell, of Gen. Quitman's staff, and Van Doren, of Gen. Smith's staff, went forward to ascertain the position of affairs; they returned, and upon their report the rifles, supported by a small force infantry, was advanced forward for the purpose of picking off the artillerits, which they did—being partially covered by the acqueduct—with the same success and accuracy as one of our southern and western men would shoot squirrels. This rendered the situation of the Mexican artillerists so uncomfortable, that they were unable to stand to their guns long enough to load them; and they commenced moving their guns, which was perceived by Gen. Quitman, and he ordered a charge, which was carried into execution as soon as commanded—Lieutenant Stewart, of the rifles, leading the way. It captured the main work, with two pieces of artillery, which Capt. Dunn turned on the retreating enemy. Gen. Quitman was himself among the first to mount the breastwork and plant the standard thereon, at 1 o'clock; the enemy then formed, and three times attempted to charge us and retake the position; but the unerring and deadly fire of the rifles, together with a volley of grape from Captain Dunn, so cut them to pieces that they would not approach nearer than rifle-shot. The third time they tried to advance under the cover of the arches of the aqueduct; but, if ever a Mexican poked his head out for the purpose of slipping from one arch to the other, some rifleman would be sure to put a ball through it. During the whole of the afternoon, the citadel and a fort on our right, continued a concentrated fire upon the gate, where our troops were, in the hopes of driving them out; but in this they were much mistaken, although we had but little cover. Here it was that the lamented Captain Dunn fell mortally wounded. The death of no man in our army has been more sincerely regretted than his.—Throughout the bombardment of Chapultepec he stood by his guns; and when the works of the enemy were stormed, he continued to advance his battery under the heaviest fire, himself possessing and infusing into his men a cool and deliberate bravery and self-possession surpassed by none. You will recollect it was he who recaptured the Buena Vista guns, still covered with the blood of those who fell over them at the time they were lost, and afterwards used them with such decisive effect at the battle of Molino del Rey on the 8th inst. Under cover of the night Gen. Quitman's column erected a breastwork, and put into position a battery of two 18s, one 68-pound howitzer, and one 24-pound howitzer, intending to warm up the citadel in the morning. General Worth's column got his guns in a position to take everything in his vicinity; and after night Lieut. Hagner threw a few shot and shell into the city, which no doubt intimidated the enemy very much, as they had a taste of this at Vera Cruz.

After the results and successes of the day, Gen. Scott intended, on the morning of the 14th, to make a lodgment on the "New Paseo," (entering by the San Cosme gate,) and bombarded the city; and for this purpose the balance of Gen. Twigg's division was ordered from El Piedad to the support of General Worth.

On the night of the 13th Santa Anna evacuated all his positions, and retreated from the city, having had more than one-half of his army killed and wounded or taken prisoners—among the latter, General Bravo, with his staff, at Chapultepec. Santa Anna found that if he fought us on the 14th, he would hardly have a body-guard left to cover his retreat.

Early in the morning the two columns took up their march. Gens. Quitman and Smith, at the head of their commands, entered the grand national plaza at 7 o'clock. The column was formed in the plaza, and, by order of General Quitman, the national standard of the Cerro Gordo division, while the command came to a present, was flung to the breeze over the National Palace, and it now triumphantly waves over the HALLS OF THE MONTEZUMAS; and, with one of our national poets, we may say—

"Our flag is there, our flag is there—
Behold the glorious stripes and stars!
Our flag is there, our flag is there—
We have won the victory!"

Gen. Worth's division had entered the city, or were squares from the plaza, where Col. Garland was wounded.

About 8 o'clock General Scott and staff, in full feather, escorted by the cavalry, entered the city, amidst the huzzas of the soldiery on all sides. As he entered, the band of the 2d dragoons, mounted, interested the staring crowds with Hail Columbia. As the escort entered the grand plaza, the band moved the patriotism of the whole of us to a little higher pitch, by the good old-fashioned national air of Yankee Doodle!

One of the first acts of Gen. Scott was to appoint Gen. Quitman civil and military governor of Mexico, and Col. F. S. Belton lieutenant governor. Gen. Quitman's department embraces the following officers: Capt. F. N. Page, assistant adjutant general, and Lieuts. M. Lovell, M. Wilcox, and R. P. Hammond, aid-de-camps; Capt. G. T. M. Davis, secretary; and Mr. Levi, interpreter.

Throughout the 14th, and on the morning of the 15th, the Mexicans continued to fire from the corners and tops of the houses, killing some and wounding many. The artillery was at first tried on them, but, owing to their concealed position, it was not effective. The rifle regiment, and some of the infantry, were then sent in pursuit; which forces silenced them wherever they went. The Mexicans were very much mistaken when they came to engage the rifles on the house-tops; during their revolutions they would fight in this way for several days, without doing each other much injury; but the deadly fire of the rifles picked them out from their hiding-places, where they least expected it, and made them very willing to cease so unequal a combat.

The officers of our army have suffered severely; they were foremost in the fight, and of course the first to fall. Louisiana and Mississippi, twin sisters of the South, have been most ably and nobly represented. Gens. Quitman and Smith, who bore conspicuous parts in the battle of Monterey, have been no less prominent in the operations which resulted in the surrender of this city. Mississippi, which has sent heroes to this war by regiments, may well be proud of her representative; and she has the honor of having one of her citizens the first American governor in the Halls of the Montezumas.

What will Louisiana say, when she hears of the successes and masterly ability displayed by her own son, Gen. Persifor F. Smith? If it were possible for any one man to wear any more laurels than he acquired at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, we might speak of his conduct in the movements on the city. He has proven himself to be, not only a good general, but one of the best of the army of the age. Lieutenant Beauregard, of the engineers, also one of Louisiana's sons, has highly distinguished himself. I saw him complete his reconnoissance of the garita (gate of the city) after he had received two severe contusions.

One fact has been clearly demonstrated, both before and since the entrance of the army into the valley of Mexico—that our cavalry force is entirely too small. The service of this corps has been so severe, owing to the smallness of its numbers, that, after the battle, nearly all the men and horses, were, in a manner, unfit for service. This was calculated to destroy the efficiency of even those we have here; and even at the present time, one-half of the command is on extra duty every day.—Mr. G. W. Barnes, of Georgia, and Mr. Lewis Dickinson, of Alabama, at the cessation of the armistice, organized, mounted, equipped and supported a company of about twenty men, at their own expense, to serve during the fight; and by order of Col. Harney, were attached to the squadron of Captain Hardie. They had several skirmishes with the enemy, both before and after entering the city. Mr. Harlow, of the company, was killed, and Mr. Dickinson and Mr. J. Pierce were badly wounded.

The following memoranda will show you the number shot and shell fired by the siege batteries. The small number fired at Chapultepec, and the manner in which the castle and fort were completely torn to pieces, is one of the best evidences of the power of that arm of our service, and the superior abilities of the officers commanding it:

BATTERY No. 1—On the Tacubaya road, served by Capt. Dunn, company G, 4th artillery—2 16-pounders* and 1 8-inch howitzer—fired 300 round shot, 100 shells, and 50 rounds of canister.

BATTERY No. 2—On the rige south of Molino del Rey, served by Lieut. Hagner, and company of ordnance—1 24-pounder and 1 8-inch howitzer—fired 146 round shot and 71 shells.

BATTERY No. 3—On same ridge, nearer the Molino del Rey, served at first by Capt. H. Brooks, 2d artillery, and afterwards by Lieut. S. S. Anderson, 2d artillery, on 12th of September—1 16-pounder and 1 8-inch howitzer—(the carriage of the 16-pounder broke, and on the 13th September was replaced by a 24-pounder gun)—fired 70 rounds 16-pound shot, 37 24-pound do., and 30 shells.

BATTERY No. 4—10-inch mortar, served by Lieut. Stone and company of ordnance, fired 81 shells. From the Garita San Cosme a few 24-pound shot and 5 10-inch mortar shells were thrown into the city after dark on the 13th, and a few 8-inch shells into houses from which the firing came, on the 14th.

Since our army arrived in the valley, we have lost about 3,000 men in killed and wounded. We have destroyed the Mexican army of over 30,000 men, upwards of 6,000 of which have been taken prisoners. We have captured 70 pieces of artillery—27 at the battle of Conteras, 10 in the fort at Churubusco, and 33 on the 12th, 13th, and 14th.

MUSTANG.

*16-pounders French, equal to our 18 pounders. †Captured guns.

MEXICO Sept. 28, 1847.

EDS. DELTA:—I send you the three first numbers of the American Star, published by Messrs. Peoples & Barnard. You will find in them the orders of Gen. Scott, since our entrance into the city, as also the list of the names of the captured deserters, executed in pursuance of a sentence of a general court-martial.

Our prisoners, who were sent to Toluca on the approach of our army, have arrived safely in this city. I understand that they are still prisoners of war, and will probably soon be exchanged, and that they have been sent here by the governor of Mexico, on his own responsibility, he not having received the proposition for their exchange. I think it altogether more likely that they are indebted to the increasing and untiring exertion of Maj. Gaines for their release from confinement.—Those who arrived yesterday are Capts. Clay, Heady, Smith, Lieuts. Churchill, Davidson, Barbour, and 16 privates.

Although the city up to the moment of writing is as quiet as it could possibly be under any circumstances, we have daily reports of the rising of the populace, and the assassination of our army. No doubt some such movement has been contemplated, but whether they will be able to bring themselves up to the "sticking point," is a matter of extreme doubt. I can hardly believe an enemy who could not stand against us in the field, will now attempt to over-power us by any such means.

The Mexican Congress does not meet until the 5th of October, at Queretaro. We can form no idea of what they will be able to do. The seven northern States, which some time since formed a coalition, pledging themselves to the support of each other in opposition to negotiations for peace, have held a meeting of delegates, who have denounced Santa Anna in strong terms, have declared him an outlaw and a traitor, and at the same time have passed a resolution requiring each State to furnish 3,000 men, armed and equiped, for the further prosecution of the war. Generals Paredes and Bustamente have been appointed to the command.

The last reliable information we have had of the whereabouts of Santa Anna, is, that he was a few days since at or in the vicinity of Queretaro, unless he has made his way out of the country, I cannot imagine. I can hardly think he would undertake to attack Col. Childs in position, when he has not been able to sustain himself behind the best fortifications; and, further, as soon as the reinforcements arrive, he will have to take his lodging somewhere else.

Since I last wrote you, Dickinson and Baxter have died. Gen's. Pillow and Shield's wounds are doing well, and I think it probable Gen. Shields will start for the United States in the course of a few weeks. Major Loring has lost his arm, but will be able to be out in a few days. Col. McIntosh died last night.

The new rifle regiment has had a fair opportunity of testing their ability; and although much was expected from them, they have exceeded the expectations of every person—they led the way from the time the attack was made on the 13th, until they crossed the gate of the city, led by Lieut. Stewart, who unfurled their banner on every breast-work.—Although the infantry shoot three times to their once, still their fire is more destructive to the enemy. Never, at any one point, or under any circumstances, have the Mexicans been able to stand the severity of their fire.—When they arrived at the gate of the city, they picked off the artillerists with such accuracy, that they were unable to load their guns, or even show their heads above the breast-works. This regiment has never, as yet, been furnished by the government with a stand of colors. At Puebla the officers had a stand made at their own expense. This flag has been the first on every-work, until Gen. Quitman's column entered the city.—Now, I would ask, has not this regiment handsomely won one from the hands of some city of the United States?—and then let me ask, who are more ready to reward gallantry, than the fair ladies of the Crescent City.

MUSTANG.

Copy of a letter written by a foreigner to one of his countymen in Vera Cruz, (a Frenchman.)

MEXICO, Sept. 28, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: I avail myself of the departure of the British courier to sketch you the scenes it has been my luck to witness in the capital and its environs.

The Mexicans having been beaten at all points and in every way from the 8th to the 13th inst., Gen. Santa Anna left the capital on the evening of the 13th, and took the road of the interior. On the 14th, in the morning, the Americans entered the city in a very quiet manner, and General Scott was already in the palace, when, on a sudden, the people of the low classes commenced throwing stones on the Americans from the tops of the houses, and from all the streets, whilst individuals of a better standing fired from the windows and balconies on the Yankees, who were far from expecting such treatment.

Gen. Scott ordered immediately pieces of artillery to be placed in all directions, and soon swept the streets with grape-shot; but this proved insufficent to subdue the insurrection. Gen. Scott then sent a few companies on divers points, with orders to break open every house out of which they should fire, to put to the sword those found within, and, lastly, to sack the property therein contained. This order, which was executed with great moderation, (thanks to the secret instructions of Gen. Scott,) but in some cases with stern energy, soon put down the insurrection. These scenes lasted three long and sad days—from the 14th to the 16th; and I assure you we were much alarmed during the whole of the time.

All foreigners (including those imbued in other respects with prejudice towards the Americans) agree in one point—that the American army has not done the hundredth part of the injury it had a right to do, and which European armies would have done in similar circumstances. A foreigner myself, and having seen warfare in Europe towards the end of Napoleon's military career, I, judging by comparison, give it as my sincere and candid opinion, that if a continental army had been stoned and fired upon by the population of a vanquished city, the inhabitants would have been dealt with rather roughly. Now we are tranquil; but it is a sad tranquility, as we fear new disturbances.

Our precarious situation will not change for the better until peace be concluded, or the Americans send about 15,000 men more.—The army of invasion is really too small; for figure to yourself 7,000 men in a city of upwards of 200,000 hostile souls, and in Puebla less than 1,500, to maintain a population of more than 50,000. This is really too little.

The Americans have covered themselves with glory in all the battles fought in Mexico. They are all and each of them heroes.—It is a great thing to see a handful of Americans cut their way through 300 miles of dense population, and hoist the star-spangled banner on the domes of this capital.

General Herrera, ex-president, has gone to Queretaro, where a Congress is to assemble next month. He took with him 4,000 men, and Santa Anna fell back upon Puebla with 2,000 horsemen. These two bodies of troops are the remnants of 20,000 regular troops who defended the city no longer than two weeks ago.

Some people hope that peace will be advocated by several members of the next Congress at Queretaro; but for my own part, I do not believe it. The folly of these people is not yet at an end. When will they open their eyes to their true interests? Never. This is my fear.

All communications with the interior are cut off.

From the N. O. Times, Oct. 11.

It appears that the accounts of the outrages consequent on the rising of the leperos in the capital, after its evacuation by Santa Anna's army, have been much exaggerated. Some opposition was offered to our entering columns, but the conflict lasted but a short time, and the insurrection was soon quelled. The authorities in Mexico, governmental and municipal, had cordially joined their efforts to those of Gen. Scott to restore tranquility and confidence among the inhabitants. They were crowned with perfect success, and the usual calm now reigns throughout the Mexican metropolis. In reference to this, we give the following from El Genio de la Liberated of the 1st. inst.

The National of the 22d, a paper published in Atlixco, contains the following items, which, to our readers, may be interesting.—On the 18th, Gen. Scott was in the city, proposing to send circulars to the different States exhorting them to appoint commissioners with full powers for the concluding a peace. He was also projecting an expedition of one thousand five hundred men against Toluca. The corporation of Mexico had addressed several proclamations to the inhabitants, calling on them to be peaceful, and to cease in every manner to injure the American army, and stated if they did not comply with the injunctions expressed, it would guaranty neither their lives nor their property, as Gen. Scott had issued a direct order that every house, out of which would be fired a shot, should be immediately levelled to the ground by his artillery.

The functions of the Mexican Executive were being discharged by Sr. Pena y Pena, with whom were associated Sr. Pacheco, and one general, whose name is not mentioned.

RENEWED ATTEMPTS TO MAKE PEACE.—From the above it would appear that General Scott is again making attempts to renew negotiations. We doubt, the good policy of this line of proceedings, if it pre-supposes another period of stagnation in our military operations. The best mode would be with these intractable Mexicans to continue pursuit of their columns while a single leading man among them leads a hostile force. Let us treat by all means, but let us not relax in the vigorous prosecution of the war.

CONDITION OF THINGS AT THE CAPITAL.—The Spirit of the Star, by Messrs. Peoples & Co., the first number of which made its appearance on the 20th Sept., gives the following account of the state of the capital as regards the inhabitants:

THE CITY.—What a change has come over this capital within the space of two or three weeks! When we were in here during the armistice, there was not a half hour in the day that bodies of troops were not moving to and fro, "the blast of the shrill trump" and the ear-piercing fife" continually bring to mind that the beautiful city was under the dominion of a usurping and tyrannical military power. But "a change has come over the spirit of its dream;" all tumult has subsided, and a change has come over the city, whose inhabitants, in life and property, are protected by those who were represented as the "Vandals of the North."

In our opinion, confidence is now perfectly restored; there is scarce a place of business that is not open; and what more clearly than anything else demonstrates the fact that contentment reigns in a great measure over the scores and scores of families that begin to promenade the streets. Whenever you see the softer sex walking the streets in confidence, you may set it down at once that things are as they should be.

The shops are again opened, and security and public confidence are perfectly restored. The theatre was opened on Sunday the 26th ult., and the crowd was immense, the building not being capable of containing the numbers who thronged the avenues.

THE DESERTERS.—On the 17th ult., pursuant to the sentence of a court-martial, twenty-one deserters were hanged; eight more received a lighter punishment; thirty-six others (whose names appear in the Agio-Mexican Star) were condemned to be executed; but as it is stated, they not having been taken yet, consequently the extreme sentence of the law could not be carried into effect.

PUEBLA.—The Star says, in relation to the conduct of the guerrillas, who occupied that city after its temporary evacuation by the American troops:

We have seen a letter from Puebla, dated on the 22 inst., which represents affairs in that city in the most deplorable condition.

The guerillas there have disgraced the name of man—they are monsters. The letter says there is scarce a foreign family or a foreigner that has not received more or less injury from them, and in many instances of the most aggravating nature. Independent of the outrages committed upon the persons and property of the Mexican citizens, they have gone into the houses of foreigners, and devastation and dismay have followed their every step. They broke into the store of a German jeweler, near the Diligencias, and, after robbing it of of near $25,000 worth of property, put a rope around his neck, and took him to the Alameda for execution. They then went into the house of an American lady who has lived many years in Puebla, and whose husband is now in Mexico, and, putting their swords and lances to her breast, were about to kill her, when she delivered what money was in her hands, and they left. But were we to enumerate all their enormities, we would have place for nothing else.—Suffice it to say, that their actions are disgraceful in the extreme, and has put a blot on the national character that will be hard to wipe out.

REOCCUPATION OF PUEBLA.—El Genio de la Libertad, in its Spanish side, on the 1st inst., states that rumors reached the capital on the 27th ult., of the arrival of a reinforcement of American troops at Puebla; that they had beaten the guerrillas, killing an immense number; that Generals Bustamente and Paredes had joined with a number of influential persons for the purpose of inviting a foreign prince to intervene, with a view of arranging the difficulties with the United States: and that General Alvarez, with the governor and legislature of Puebla, had declared against Santa Anna, made him prisoner, and shot him.

☞ Why is a live dog's tail like the root of a tree. Because it's farthest from the bark.

NEW PLAN.—The Washington Union publishes a communication from "A Whig," embracing the following plan for carrying on the war in Mexico:

Seventy-five or one hundred thousand troops can occupy the whole of Mexico; every State to be occupied by a sufficient force, whose commanding officer should be instructed to disarm the Mexicans in the particular State or district of country assigned to him; and by constant expeditions from his headquarters, to keep up such a surveillance as will prevent the collection of troops of the enemy in his district, and enable him to draw the greatest amount of forage, subsistence, and pay from the country. If such an occupation of the enemy's territory is entire, we must get at their resources; if it is partial we may not.

Such a mode of carrying on the war must be less expensive than the present mode. Bloodshed must soon cease, and success is certain, for if Mexico persists in her present reckless course two disbandments of troops in her midst must Americanize her territory, and the Mexican race must soon be absorbed by the superior one. These effects will be justly chargeable upon her rulers.

I claim for this plan that it is humane, economical and certain to succeed.

ANTI-WAR WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The anti-war Whigs of Pennsylvania have placed themselves in almost as great a minority in the late election in this State, as the old anti-war Federalists of 1812 ever found themselves and we should not wonder to see them again change their name, to get rid of the odium which now attaches to them. The leaders of Whigery do not seem to realize the fact that the great mass of the voters of this country are always with their country in a foreign war, and are determined to maintain her honor unsullied, no matter what may be their opinions on other subjects. This must be apparent from the large number of leading Whigs who have publicly renounced all allegiance with the Federal party, in consequence of their denunciations of the National administration and the war with Mexico. We trust, therefore, that our opponents will learn wisdom by the lesson just taught them.

FOREIGN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—Letters have been received in Washington, from Major Hobbie, announcing that he has made the most satisfactory arrangements in Germany, for the accommodation of our steamers, and the transmission of their letters. The Union states that Major Hobbie's arrangements with France were not positively concluded; but he hoped to find a satisfactory answer to his propositions to that government on his return to London. He had also, says the Union, found a very conciliatory spirit in most of the English statesmen—in Lord John Russell, for example, and Sir Robert Peel: but the superintendent of the Post Office Department had felt some difficulty in acceding to the terms, until the meeting of Parliament. A proposition had been made, during the absence of Mr. Bancroft in Switzerland, to Mr. Brodhead, the secretary of legation, for a temporary suspension of the order of our Postmaster General, in relation to the letters despatched to Canada; but Brodhead had declined acceding to it, unless the British Post Office would also do away with the inequality in the postage of letters landed in England from our steamers. Major H. returns home, probably, in the Washington.

TAYLOR MEETING AT NASHVILLE.—A meeting was held at Nashville, Tennessee, on the 9th instant, which nominated General Taylor for the Presidency. Baylie Peyton made a speech, which the Union says "would have been pronounced a failure by the youngest lawyer in Nashville." It was perfectly non-committal. He advocated Gen. Taylor's election as a "no-party" candidate. He pronounced the old issues *obsolete*, and declared that Gen. Taylor, *though a whig*, if elected and other speakers were called for,—but it was like recalling spirits from the vasty deep" —*they would not come!*

MICHIGAN.—The rapid growth of the commerce of Michigan is well set forth by statistical statements in the Rochester Advertiser of a recent date. In 1819, the shipping owned in the State amounted to but 600 tons; in 1826, it was 26,928, and gave employment to 1800 seamen. The exports up to 1836 consisted almost entirely of furs, and amounted to $100,000—all other articles reached only to $75,000. In 1840, the exports amounted to $1,305,860; in 1845, they reached $4,647,693—The wheat crop of last year is estimated at 9,000,000 bushels.

PRESERVING APPLES.—If any of our readers wish to preserve apples for winter, now while they are cheap, we recommend them to adopt the following:

"About the last of October, gather your apples, and after spreading a layer of sand on the bottom of a dry cask, place a layer of apples on the sand so that they do not touch each other; after which lay alternate layers of sand and apples until the cask is full.—The casks then should be set in a dry cool place to remain until the apples are used.

A TORPEDO TRAP.—A shop-keeper in Pratt street, near the Eastern Spring, had frequently missed money from his drawer, and being at a loss who to suspect, fell upon the following original and ingenious method of detecting the thief. Before retiring to bed, he placed a number of *torpedoes* on the floor, in the vicinity of the money-drawer. During the night he was awakened by the noise of the exploding tell-tales, and, running into the store, he found a colored servant girl standing by the drawer, the most perfect imaginable picture of terror; no doubt imagining that the prince of mischief himself was at her elbow, and fearing to move, lest she should feel the hot gripe of his Satanic Majesty about to remove her to the shades below.—*Balt. Sun.*

CAUTION TO THE PURCHASERS OF MERCHANT'S CELEBRATED, GARGLING OIL.—This valuable embrocation was before the public for more than eight years before an effort was made to imitate it, or even to get up a substitute. Its increasing demand and wonderful success in THE CURE OF ALL FLESH, AND HORSES in particular, has induced a number of persons to ATTEMPT its imitation in various ways, WHICH IS CONVINCING PROOF OF ITS INTRINSIC VALUE. Several mixtures have been got up under different names, such as "Black Oil," "Arabian Oil," "King's Oil," &c., and withal have PURLOINED from my advertisements and directions, and some have had the effrontery to their call their BASE MIXTURE by the name of "Gargling Oil," thus by their fraudulent impositions, the unsuspecting public are the principal sufferers.—Or if any questions are asked, they are told, "it is the same thing," or "it is just as good," &c. In due time the conduct of these miscreants will individually be exposed to the fullest extent and merit of such unblushing knavery. See advertisement in this paper. A pamphlet of description may be had GRATIS of the agent.

MARRIED—On the 21st, by the Rev. J. J. Findley, Mr. KING ROBINSON, of McKean, to Miss MARGARET JANE KING, of Waterford.

On 28th, by Rev. J. K. Barry, Mr. WALTER J. F. LIDDEL, of this place, and Miss ANNA AMELIA BRUBAKER of McKean.

On the 13th, in Girard township, by T. Ryman, Esq. Mr. ALBERT E. STONE, of Iowa, to Miss ELSEY JANE WARD, of Girard

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Stubbs, Mr. WM. H. DIBBLE, of Crawford county, to Miss ABIGAIL MUMFORD, of Erie.

On the 26th inst. Mr. HENRY SHULAE to Miss LYDIA FIDLER, both of Fairview.

DIED—On the 20th inst., Mrs. MARY DUMARS, consort of Mr. John R. Dumars, of Millcreek township, in the 39th year of her age.

On the 23d inst., Mr. ASA CONVERSE, of this borough, aged 32 years.

THE OBSERVER.

"The World is Governed too Much."

ERIE, PA.

Saturday Morning, October 30, 1847.

☞ THOS. H. ELLISON is a duly authorized agent to procure subscribers for this paper.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

A Mass Meeting of the Democrats of Erie County will be held at the Court House, on Monday evening of November Court, at 7 o'clock P. M., to talk about the glorious result of the recent election in the State; to express their sentiments in regard to the war, and discuss matters of general importance to the party. There will be several able speakers present on the occasion. Turn out; the meetings are long and the subjects to be discussed interesting.

By order of the Dem. Central Committee.
Oct. 23, 1847.

☞ No editorial this week—short of hands—had to work ourself—the copious extracts from the Mexican correspondence of the New Orleans papers which we have given, however, will be of more interest to our readers, we trust, than any thing we could write.

Teachers Convention.

The meeting of this body will

A CARD.

MR. H. WILLIAMS, and Band, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that their services can at all times be had at Balls and Parties, either private or public.

Mr. W., teacher of Dancing, would be happy to instruct one or more classes of young people in this beautiful accomplishment during the present Fall and Winter.

MR. A. WOOD, professor of Vocal Music, offers his services to Church Choirs or private classes. For terms and further information apply at the American Hotel.

Erie Oct 29, 1847.

Fall Fashions for 1847.

THE subscriber is now prepared to furnish his friends and customers with HATS of a superior quality; also a general assortment of CAPS, MUFFS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c. which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine quality and prices for themselves.

R. S. HUNTER, Practical Hatter,
Corner of State and Fifth streets.

Oct. 29, 1847. 24

Our Customers

ARE informed that in addition to our present stock of CLOTHS and VESTINGS we will be receiving by Express during the Fall and Winter such goods in our line as the demand may require. It is sincirely hoped this city will support one regular Merchant Tailor shop that is carried on by mechanics.

G. B. & I. H. KEENE.

Erie, October 29, 1847. tf 24

Wonderful Catastrophy!

EXPLOSION OF THE NEW STEAM FOUNDRY AT LOCKPORT.

(But no one killed and no one wounded)

WE, the undersigned, for the purpose of letting people know that some things can be done as well as others, have associated in business at Lockport, Pa. where they are manufacturing various kinds of

Cooking Stoves,

BOX STOVES, PARLOR STOVES,
PLATE STOVES, COAL STOVES,
PLOWS, SLEIGH SHOES,
WAGON BOXES,

And various kinds of other castings too numerous to mention. We also flatter ourselves that by our long experience in business we shall be able to facilitate and thereby curtail the expense of making castings so as to be enabled to make as good an article and sell a little cheaper than any other establishment in this region of country; we would therefore invite our friends to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere

☞ We will pay fifty per cent. more for OLD IRON than any one else in this vicinity.

WHEELER, MALTBY & AKIN.

October 29, 1847. 2m21

Dwelling House for Rent.

THE Franklin Building, foot of State street, recently fitted up for a Dwelling House, is offered for rent. Any family, or families, desiring a comfortable and commodious place of residence, would do well to apply for par ticulars to

M. MAYER, Agent.

October 28, 1847. 21

FOR SALE.

AN ASHERY in good running condition, situated in Harborcreek township. For particulars enquire of

MURRAY WHALLON.

Erie, October 30, 1847.

Ladies Dress Goods!

OREGON Plaids, cashmeres, Monsclen de Lahes, Plaid, Satin stripe, back and blue black Alpaca, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, French, English and American calico, a large assortment open and for sale cheap by,

Erie Oct. 30. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

1500 PIECES Paper Hangings, Borderi g and Window Paper among which will be found some of the "Rough and Ready sort;

Oct. 30 GEO. SELDEN & SON.

FOUND in the enclosure of the subscriber a bout the 10th inst. a dark bay mare colt with a few white hares in the forehead, the near hind foot white below the fetlock joint, a ringbone on each hind foot, and shod all round. The owner *is requested to come, prove property*, pay charges and take her away. JOHN DODGE,

Harborcreek, October 24, 1847. 3t21

DYE WOODS AND DYE STUFFS.—Just *received a warranted* article of Madder, Log Wood, Nic Wood, Camwood, Fustic, Vitriol, Alum, Indigo and many other kinds of Dye stuffs which are sold cheaper than at any Drug Store.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT. 21

Oct. 29, 1847.

PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS.—By the small or large quantities No 1 extra white lead, red lead, Venetian red, chrome yellow, litharge oil and turpentine, and *a-sorted sized glass*, bought at the lowest prices, and for sale accordingly by

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

Oct 29, 1847. 21

PEKIN, CANTON,

Kiang-si, Kiang-ning foo, Nang-chang-foo, Hau-quang, Chang-tong, &c.

ARE provinces and towns in CHINA: The country where the women have broad faces and short noses, little eyes, little feet, and plump rosy lips, whose emperor styles himself the brother of the sun, and his country CELESTIAL. The land that gave birth to Confucius, and what is of more consequence to us, the land from which we obtain that delightful beverage, called, TEA, so highly valued by American Ladies of all ranks and conditions, and about which there has been so much said and written of late; some persons very modestly claiming to be the *only ones* that sell a *pure* article at *lowest prices*. But we presume very few persons will believe the ability or *honesty* to procure and sell GOOD TEAS is confined exclusively to two houses in New York, and that all others in this line, sell but inferior qualities and that too at exorbitant prices—and that those benevolent persons are content with almost *no profit*, but merely to have the satisfaction of protecting the *dear people from* being humbugged. For our part we think there is something more than meal under the tub. This display of Pouchong, Souchong, and Oloug, Howqua and Peko, Ne plus ultra, Silver leaf and Golden dropt with the information that it is put up in THREE wrappers, &c &c. seems to us quite unnecessary among plain honest people. For our part we shall content ourselves by simply assuring those that want TEAS that we are prepared to offer them an assortment of the choicest kinds of Black and Green Teas, at the following rates:

BLACK TEAS 3, 4 and 5s per lb.
HYSON AT 4, 5, and 6s per lb.
IMPERIAL 7 and 8 shillings.

These were purchased from men of the highest standing in the city and may be relied on as full equal to any in the market at similar prices. They will be put up in the good old fashoned way—good weight, and clean plain paper, without any heathen hyroglyphics to gull the unsuspecting.

SUGARS, COFFEE, &c.—Loaf, Lump, brown Havana and Porto Rico Sugars. Old Java, Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee, Chocolate, Cocoa, Molasses, Spices, and in short we have a very complete assortment of Family Groceries, to which we invite the attention of our friends, at No. 6, Reed House.

CARTER & BROTHER.

October 29, 1847. 24

Charity covers a multitude of sins

AND so does Moses Koch at his cheap and fashionable CLOTHING STORE.

Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vests, Drawers, shirts bosoms, collars, and every article in the clothing line, are to be had 25 or 50 per cent. cheaper at the OLD JEW STORE, than at any other establishment in Erie; and the reason is just this, Moses buys all his Cloths, Cassimers and Flannels, by the bale and piece, from the Manufacturers and Importers and that for cash, and then he employs first rate Tailors and has them made up on his own premises and under his inspection so that he is always sure of having a good article at two profits less than those who purchase Ready made clothing in Philadelphia and New York, made generally of inferior material in a slight unsubstantial manner. Now those wishing to purchase any article of wearing apparel can depend upon obtaining of the best material and workmanship, and altogether cheaper than they can in any other way or any other place in Erie. Remember the Old Jew Store of MOSES KOCH,

No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.

Oct. 2 1, 1847. 24

CARPETING.—1000 yards parlor, hall and stair carpeting, at prices varying from 2 and upwards to 3 shillings per yard. Also, Floor Oil cloths, at the usual low rates of

MOSES KOCH,
No. 2 Commercial Exchange, French st.
23, 1847. 24

New and Cheap Groceries.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has just received a large and choice assortment of *Groceries, consisting in part*, of Coffee, teas, sugar, molasses, tobacco of all kinds, rice, pepper, spice, cinnamon, cloves, nutmegs, ginger, chocolate, cocoa, mustard by the lb, or box, lemon syrup, olive oil, brimstone, salt &c.

Also, white fish, stone ware and every variety of Nuts, with all such articles as are commonly found in similar establishments, which will be sold as cheap as they can be had elsewhere.—The subscriber will not be under sold, and earnestly invite all who would purchase Groceries low to give him a call at his stand No. 2 American Block, State street.

☞ Flour and Bran will be kept constantly on hand and *sold in quantities to suit purchasers.*

Erie 30 1847—24 JON PEFFER.

CAPS! CAPS!—Fur, Cloth, Glazed and Selet Caps, a good assortment.

Oct. 30 1847. GEO. SELDEN & SON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration *de bonis non* have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Richard Skinnor, late of North East township, deceased. Persons indebted to said estate, or having claims against the same, are requested to call and present them properly authenticated for settlement, and settle their indebtedness.

JOHN P. HALL, } Adm'rs.
ELLIS A. OWEN, }

Oct. 30, 1847. 6t21

New Fall and Winter Goods.

THE subscribers are now receiving their stock of Fall and Winter Goods consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, CROCKERY,
IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Also a large assortment of Paper Hanging and Window Paper.

All of which were purchased in New York at the lowest market price. They *do not boast* of having the largest stock of goods ever brought to this place, but will say they have as good an assortment, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest, and invite the public to call and examine goods and prices. G. SELDEN & SON.

Oct. 23, 1847. 23

"More of the Effects."

STILL THEY COME.

WE are receiving more Goods, which are a little cheaper than ever, and have on hand a complete assortment of plain, plaid, striped and figured Mohair, Orleans, Cashmere, Merino, De Lisle and Lyons Cloths of the richest styles.

ALSO—150 different patterns and styles of Shawls embracing all the new productions; which we will sell as cheap as the cheapest, at the corner opposite the Eagle Hotel.

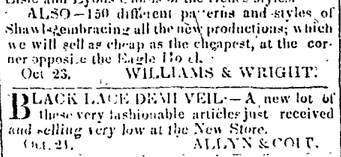
Oct 23. WILLIAMS & WRIGHT.

BLACK LACE DEMI VEIL.—A new lot of these very fashionable articles just received *and selling very low* at the New Store.

Oct. 21. ALLYN & COIT.

RICH OREGON PLAIDS selling for 20, 25 and 31 1-4 cents per yard at the New Store: *Ginghams selling proportionally low.*

Oct 23 ALLYN & COIT.



FOR THE CURE OF THE HEPATITES, OR LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACH.

This remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice on a very large scale in Monongheala, Preston, Harrison and Randolph countries, Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effect, he has been from time to time solicted to adopt such a source as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated several years, until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure. Sometimes the pain is in the left side. The patient is hardly able to lie on the left side. Sometimes the pain is under the shoulder blade. It frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes *mistaken for rheumatism* in the right arm. The stomach is effected with loss of appetite and sickness—the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternating with lax—the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone some thing which ought to have been done. A slugh, dry cough sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility.—He is easily startled—his feet are cold or burning—and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin. His spirits are low—and although he is *satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him*, yet he can't scarcely summon up fortitude to try it. In fact he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease; but cases have occured where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death, has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

SURPRISING CURE.

LOWELLE, Trumbull Co. Ohio, March 6, 1847

Messrs Kidd & Co.—Unsolicited I send this testimonial concerning Dr. C. M'LANE'S WORM SPECIFIC. About seven years since I was called upon to visit a young women about twenty seven years of age. I found her laboring under strong symptoms of Prolapsus Uteri. She informed me that she was unwell for something like eight years, and that she had been treated by several of the neighbouring Physicians, who failed to effect a cure—and in fact had spent all she had—and was still in no better condition then when she commenced taking their medicines, and was compelled to work what she was able for her board. The Physicians to whom she had applid, had uniformly treated her as in case of Prolapsus Uteri, and other complaints peculiar to females.

For six or eight weeks I treated her case as one of the above mentioned, without any beneficial effect. She was taken with vomiting blood, and from some other symptoms that existed at the time, I was forced to the conclusion that she was *troubled with worms*, and told her what I thought about it, and proposed that she had better take some worm medicine; but she was highly offended at the idea of her being troubled in that way.—She said it was all perfectly nonsensical that the other physicians never hinted it to her—and she therefore thought it useless. I finaly prevailed on her to take some of M'LANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC, one bottle of which she was to take at two doses, and the result was she passed three hundred and ninety-seven ninety of which were in one knot or ball, and required the assistance of a neighbor women that was in to take them from her. I saw her, and she then told me the worms were all large. I then proposed to give some more of the same medicine, and the same prescription as before, which was done—and the result was, she passed four hundred and fifteen worms, that she counted, besides a number that were not counted.

After she passed the worms her ordinary health returned—and since that she got married, and raised a small family, and still continues to have her health. Yours, &c.

JOHN BUTLER, M. D.

The incredulous can see Doctor Butler's letter, in reference to this wonderful case, by calling any time at the Drug Store of J. Kidd & Co. corner of Wood and Fourth streets.

This valuable preparation is for sale by

J. KIDD & Co.
Corner of Wood and Fourth sts.

☞ Be particular to inquire for "Dr. M'Lane's *American worm Specific. or* Vermifuge.

AGENTS.—Carter & Brother, J. H. Burton & Co., Erie; J. Marvin, Waterford; John M'Clure, Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; Hall & Vincent, Cranesville; Jackson & Campbell, Edenboro; B. C. Town & Co. Wattsburg, A. Tourtellott, Union Mills; J. H. Haynes, North East.

Sold by Druggists and Merchants generally, throughout the United States. 23

Attention! Jews and Gentiles,

Israelites, Ishmaelites, Hebrews and Egyptians, Sons of Aaron and Daughters of Mariam, receive instruction and be wise.—Hear and know that

MOSES, THE JEW,

Has returned from the EAST, laden with the choicest treasures of that ancient region, and invites your attention to the same at the genuine OLD Jew Store, the one that has earned the reputation of selling goods *lower* than any other house in Erie, and thereby established a credit for Jewery that has induced others to enter under the same name *whereby they hope to reap* a profit which justly belongs to him. Now Moses wishes it to be understood that he is not a Wandering Jew, here this year and away the next—a class that will sell to one person at cost and to another at double price, but that he is a regular descendant of *Faithful* Abraham, and has pitched his tent in Erie with the intention of remaining in it, and intends to do business as heretofore in such a manner as to give entire satisfaction to all reasonable persons that favor him with their custom, keep all his old friends and make new ones of all that once purchase goods from him. That the old Jew Store of Moses Koch does sell more Goods and at lower prices than any other *store in Erie, is* plain to be seen by the course of others, who finding their customers daily deserting them, resort to misrepresentation and abuse of the JEW STORE, which they well know has been the cause of their loss of customers and against which they direct all their forces, thinking no doubt that if *this* store was out of the way, they could get what they call the good old prices,—fifty to one hundred per cent—such as they need to get before this JEW MOSES came amongst them. Hence we see every thing that can raise a Dray load of Tape and Bobbin commences blowing himself into notice by letting off a squib at the JEW STORE; but this only serves to show that *they are in great want* of customers, and that they know where they have gone

Now the secret of Goods being sold so much lower at this store than any other is simply this—Moses goes right to the *head* of the market, to the Manufacturers and Importers and buys by the CASE, BALE or PACKAGE, and pays the CASH down, by which he makes a double saving and is enabled to sell goods in Erie at what some others pay for them in the city; and that there may be no mistake about this matter he invites all who want any thing in his line, and wish to pay either cash or country produce, to call and examine his stock and prices, fully satisfied that they will find the OLD JEW STORE the best place to get good Goods at the lowest prices.

Moses begs to be excused from giving a list of the number of Pieces of Cloth and Calico, Muselins &c., &c., as the manner of some is—being much more profitably and pleasantly employed in waiting on customers, he will leave this mode of puffing to some of the *New* or *older* stores who have *smaller stocks* and *fewer customers*.

MOSES KOCH,
Corner of French & Fifth streets,
near the Farmer's Hotel, Commercial Ex.

Oct. 22, 1847. 23

DOMESTIC.—*Just received at the New Store* a large supply of Bed Tickings, bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings, Cotton Flannels, Cresh, Huckaback, Apron check, striped Shirtings, colored Cambrics, Jeans, &c. &c. Also, just received, brown and bleached Linen Table Covers, Tablings, Doylies, Nipkins and Towels, for sale very low at

Oct. 23 ALLYN & COIT.

A FEW pairs nice Bed Blankets and Lancaster Coatits, for sale low by

Oct, 23 ALLYN & COIT.

WANTED Immediately, at this Office, 2000 feet of Hemlock Fence Boards—also building Lumber of all kinds, for which the highest price will be paid.

Erie, Oct. 23, 1847.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Sept. 18, 1847.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock, on Monday, the 1st of November next, for furnishing the following goods, in the quantities annexed, or thereabouts, for the use of the Indians; and deliverable at the following places, viz:

AT NEW YORK.

Blankets.

1150 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 69 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

900 pairs 2 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

100 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 1-1 pounds

150 pairs 1 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 1-4 pounds

400 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3 1-4 pounds

220 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blnkets, to measure 69 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

200 pairs 2 1-2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

60 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 69 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

290 pairs 3 point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 69 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

210 pairs 2 1-2-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

Dry Goods.

1060 yards blue fancy and gray list cloth
350 do scarlet do do
125 do *grass green* do do
2050 do blue saved list cloth
700 do scarlet do
100 do green do
200 pounds worsted yarn, three-fold
90 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
100 do do Madras do
70 do black silk do
40 do 8-4 cotton shawls
25 do 6-4 do do
30 do 4-4 do do
20000 yards calico, domestic
1000 do do English and French
1200 do bleached cotton shirting
3000 do unbleached do do
3500 do do do sheeting
6000 do domestic checks, stripes and plaids
2100 dozen woollen socks
8000 yards plaid linsey
1000 do flannels, assorted
1600 shirts, flannel
125 do calico
80 pounds linen thread
250 do cotton do
20 do sewing silk
350 pieces ribands, assorted
975 yards bedticking
500 do tattinets; assorted
400 do Kentucky jeans
7 gross worsted gartering
20 pounds Chinese vermilion

Hardware.

840 pounds brass kettles
735 tin kettles
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest)
76 dozen butcher knives
1000 gun flints.

AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

Blankets

900 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measuse 69 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

800 pairs 2 1-2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

420 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5 1 pounds

500 pairs 1 1-2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4 1-4 pounds

500 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3 1-4 pounds

150 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 69 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

100 pairs 2 1-2-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

150 pairs 3-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 69 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

150 pairs 3 point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 69 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds

75 pairs 2 1-2-point Gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds

Dry Goods.

800 yards blue strouds
500 do scarlet do
1000 do blue fancy and gray list cloth
80 do grass green do do
400 do scarlet do do
3000 do blue saved list cloth
1100 do green do do
500 do scarlet do
400 pounds worsted yarn, 3-fold
75 dozen cotton flag handkerchiefs
100 do Madras do
15 do black silk do
40 dozen 8-4 cotton shawls
25 do 6-4 do
25 do 4-4 do
18000 yards domestic calico
1530 do English and French do
1500 do bleached cotton shirting
6300 do unbleached do
4000 do do sheeting
1500 do domes ic checks, stripes and plaids
100 dozen woollen socks
2500 yards plaid linsey
1500 do flannels, assorted
530 flannel shirts
400 calico do
100 pounds linen thread
250 do cotton do
15 do sewing silk
20 gross worsted gartering
150 pieces ribbons, assorted
100 gross fancy and clay pipes
153 pounds Chinese vermilion

Hardware.

1300 pounds brass kettles
50 nests japanned kettles (8 in a nest)
460 tin kettles
25 gross squaw awls
7000 fish hooks
25 dozen fish lines
25000 needles, assorted
100 dozen combs; assorted
10 dozen scissors
14000 gun flints
10 gross gun worms
200 dozen butcher knives

Axes and Hatchets.

25 dozen axes, to weigh from 1 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
95 do half axes, to weigh 3 1-2 pounds
12 do squaw axes, to weigh 3 pounds
45 do hatchets, to weigh 1 1-2 pounds

To be delivered at the place where manufactured, or in the city of New York or Philadelphia, as may be required, without additional expense.

Agricultural implements &c.

There will also be required, to be delivered in *New York*, at the same time, the following agricultural implements:

250 axes, to weigh from 1 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
250 *half axes*, to weigh 3 1-2 pounds
200 hatchets, to weigh 1 1-2 pounds
200 drawing knives, 12 inches in length
200 augers, in equal proportions of 1 inch, 3-4 inch, and 1-2 inch
150 pairs hames
150 do trace chains, bright and straight links
300 pounds brass kettles

Also—

250 axes, to weigh from 1 1-2 to 5 1-4 pounds
220 half axes, to weigh 3 1-2 pounds
200 hatches, to weigh 1 1-2 pounds
1.00 weeding hoes, assorted sizes
100 single horse ploughs, with clevis and cast iron mould boards
600 pairs trace chains, bright straight links, each chain to be 6 feet 1 inches in length, and to which not less than 3 1-2 pounds
75 log chains, each chain to weigh 25 pounds
1000 best No. 10 Whittemore cotton card
20 crossect saws 7 feet in length
20 do do 6 feet in length
100 "single cut" crossect saw files
150 hand saws
120 hend saw files
150 drawing knives, 12 inches in length
850 "quarters" screw augers, in equal proportions of 2-inch, 1 1-2 inch, and 1 inch
900 "quarters" socket chisels, in equal proportions of 1 1-2-inch, and 1 3 4 inch
100 planes, complete, equal proportions of fore and jack
150 pairs hames

Nothwest Guns.

650 Northwest guns, two-thirds of which must measure 36 inches in length of barrel, and one-third 42 inches to be delivered at the place where manufactured, or in the city of New York or Philadelphia, as may be required; samples of them are deposited in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs

The above proposals may be divided into five parts, for each place of delivery, viz:

1. Blankets.
2. Dry Goods.
3. Hardware, to include the agricultural implements.
4. Axes and hatchets.
5. Northwest guns.

The lowest competent responsible bidder will receive the whole or any part of the contract, according to the above scale, the department reserving to itself the right to determine whether the bidder is competent and responsible or not.

A schedule of the articles, with samples, may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in Washington, exhibiting the amount of money to be expended for each article; but the department reserves the right to increase or diminish *the quantity* of any of the articles named, or substitute others in lieu therefore, or to require, at similar prices, such goods as may be wanted for presents or other purposes, in the administration of the affairs of the department.

The whole amount in money to be *applied to* the purchase of goods will be about 885 000; of which some $40,000 will be wanted on the sea board, and the residue in the west. Goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred; but as all the the samples of blankets and cloth on hand are of a foreign manufacture, it will be necessary when a domestic article is bid for, that the sample of it should accompany the bid, to enable the department to decide wether it is of equal quality with the samples to be exhibited,

The party proposing to supply the articles will make an invoice of all the items embraced in the above list, and affix the prices, in dollars and cents, at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in New York and St. Louis, respectively, on or before the fifteenth day of May next, assuming the quantity of each article as specified in this advertisement, and extending the cost, making an aggregate of the whole invoice before sending it on. The goods will be inspected at New York or St. Louis by an agent of the United States, who will be appointed by the department for the purpose, and to ascertain the conformity of the articles purchased with the samples exhibited, when the contract shall be made, and with the terms of the contract itself, which shall contain a clause that if the articles are not furnished within the time prescribed, or if they are of insufficient quality, in the opinion of the agent aforesaid, and if within five days after the notice of such insufficiency the party shall not furnish others in lieu thereof, of the required quality, the United States shall be authorized to purchase them of others, and to charge any increase of price they may be compelled to pay therefor to the contractor, who shall pay the said difference to the United States.

Bonds will be required, in the amount of the bids, with two good sureties, the sufficiency of whom to be certified by a United States judge or district attorney, for the faithful performance of the contracts. Payment will be made after the contract is completed, and the delivery of the goods at New York and St. Louis respectively, to an agent of the department, upon a duplicate invoice certified by him.

Communications to be marked, "Proposals for Indian goods."

The bids will be submited with the following heading, and *none* will be considered that are not made in the form and terms here prescribed;

"I (or we) propose to furnish, for the service of the Indian Department, the following goods, at the prices affixed to them respectively, viz:

(Here insert the list of goods.)

"Deliverable in the city of New York, or St. Louis, on or before the —— day of —— next; and in case of the acceptance of his proposal, the quantity being prescribed by the department, I (or we) will execute a contract according to this agreement, and give satisfactory security to the department, within ten days after the acceptance of this bid; and *in case* of failure to enter into such contract, and give such security, I (or we) will pay to the United States the difference between the sum bidden by me (or us) and the sum which the United States may be obliged to pay for the same articles."

Each and every bid must also be accompanied with a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by one or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must by certified by some one who is known to the department, either personally or by his official position:

"I (or we) hereby guaranty that ——, the above bidder, will comply with the terms of the advertisement for "Proposals for Indian goods," dated September 18, 1847, if the contract should be awarded to him, and enter into bond for the execusion of the same within the time prescribed."

[SEAL.]
[SEAL.]

W. MEDILL,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sept. 18—1st Nov.

Arrival of New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT,

HAVING devoted six weeks in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to the selection and purchase of their EXTENSIVE STOCK, which they are now opening, beg leave to inform their customers and the country at large, that they are now prepared to offer goods of almost every denomination, at least 25 per cent. cheaper than ever. We find by dealing time to the purchasing of goods, as also for cash, that it makes a vast difference, therefore we can pledge ourselves to sell as low as any House—(that pays for their goods)—this side of New York or Boston, and for the above assurance we invite those that are purchasing any kind of Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, to give us an opportunity and we will show you as good an assorted, extensive and cheap stock of goods as can be found in this market.—For further particulars please call at the Brick corner, opposite the Eagle Hotel, near the court house. Erie, Sept. 30, 1847.

A Card to the Ladies.

MRS. WARD begs leave to inform the Ladies of this city and vicinity, that she has just *received from* Philadelphia an *Elegant Assortment* of Fall and Winter Millinery, consisting of Bonnets, Caps, Silks, Plush Velvets and Ribbons, together with a choice selection of French and American Artificial Flowers; all of which she will be happy to show her friends and customers.

☞ Residence on Sixth street, a few doors east of Goodwin & Trucsdall's store.

Erie, Oct. 16, 1847 22

FOR THE ERIE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me through the medium of your valuable paper, to inform the citizens of this city and vicinity, that I am receiving a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, which I am selling at Great Bargains, in order to pay transportation, the balance will be applied to charitable purposes. For further particulars apply at No. 2 American Block State Street. M. MAYER.

Erie, Oct. 16, 1847

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the improved farm on which he now resides, about two miles south of Waterford, on the Turnpike leading from Erie to Pittsburgh, containing 100 acres of land, 60 under improvement, and the balance well timbered with white oak, chestnut, &c. Forty acres bottom, the balance upland. On the premises is a good frame dwelling, log barn, a good orchard of apple and cherry trees, and a never failing spring of water. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises, or of C. C. Jon s, Erie.

JAMES BIGGERS.

Waterford, Oct. 15, 1847. 3m22

POPULAR GOODS

JUST RECEIVED THE MOST EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

EVER offered in this city, comprising, in part—

150 pieces Cashmeres and Muslin de Lains, assorted colors,
75 do French, Scotch and German Ginghams,
30 do Alpaccas, of every description,
23 do California Plaids,
10 do Dress Silks of the latest and most improved patterns,
20 do Swiss and Parleton Muslins,
20 do Lace and embroidered Swiss and Tarletons,
53 do Jaconet Cambrics and bird Muslins,
50 do Silk Fringes, assorted colors,
45 do Wide Gimps and Gimp cords,
20 gross Dress Buttons, and cords and tassells,
200 pieces Silk Mull & French imperial edgings,
150 shawls, of all styles, varying in price from 3s to $15,
200 pair ladies and gentlemen's French Kid Gloves, assorted colors,
200 do Ladies', gentlemen's and children's Cashmere, Worsted & Lisle thread Gloves,
100 do black and white silk mitts.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Cloths of every shade and quality,
Cassimeres, do do
Vestings of all kinds, comprising Silk, Satin, Buff, Cashmere, Marseilles, etc. etc.
STAPLE GOODS.—A large stock of every description. In short, our stock for richness, cheapness and durability has never been equaled in this market.
CAPS.—200 Men and Boy's caps of all kinds.
SHOES.—500 pairs ladies and childrens' Gaiters Slips and walking Shoes. 200 pairs gentlemen's, ladies and Misses' Rubber overshoes.
UMBRELLAS.—Six dozen Umbrellas for wet weather.
GROCERIES.—A general variety of every description.

SHELF HARDWARE.

Ten thousand dollars' stock, comprising every thing in the line—Joiners, House and Ship Carpenters, Coopers, Shoemakers, Cabinetmakers, Saddlers and Smiths' Tools, of every description.

Saddlery Hardware, a large assortment of all kinds. Carriage trimmings of all kinds.

Axle Arms, springs, anvils, vices, smiths' bellows, brass and procelain kettles, shovels, spades, crowbars, qd boxes, mill saws, circular and pit saws, and chain of all sizes.

GLASS WARE.—A complete assortment.

Customers will find our old store safely anchored at the old stand, in good ballast, with 100 tons well assorted IRON, steel and nails—the cheapest in the market.

P. S.—The question is often asked why goods cannot be sold as low as in Buffalo. We say they can. Our stock entire was bought of importing *houses at the same time and same prices* that some of the largest houses in Buffalo bought at, and we pledge our word that our goods shall be sold as low as at Buffalo or any place west of it *for cash*. HENRY CADWELL.

Erie, Sept 23, 1847. 13

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Dr. P. Hall's Celebrated Cough Remedy

IS a safe, speedy and effectual cure for *Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup* and *Whooping Cough*.

This medicine has been used by hundreds of people with unfailing success in curing the above diseases, with all those painful and annoying pulmonary symptoms produced by cold. In Asthma and Bronchitas it has proven to be highly useful, and its timely use a certain remedy. In all affections of the throat and lungs it is an invaluable medicine. Many cases of obstinate coughs and hoarseness have been perfectly cured in 18 hours, and in several instances troublesome and *dangerous* coughs of from five to ten years standing have been completely cured in two weeks.—In Croup and Whooping Cough its use has been equally successful when used more freely. This Remedy is a certain preventive of *Consumption* and several others of the most fatal diseases in northern climates.

THIS MEDICINE CAN BE OBTAINED IN ERIE ONLY of P. HALL, *at his Drug Store, No. 1, Hughes' Buildings, corner of State and Seventh Streets*, and his agents throughout the county, AGENTS—A. Reynolds, 155 Main st, Buffalo; Boyd, Vincent & Co., Waterford; John A. Tracy, 2d, Fairview, Jas H. Campbell, Edinboro.

Price 37½ cents to $1 per Bottle.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and BASE IMITATIONS. Every bottle has the words "Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy" blown upon the glass, and his written signature on the wrapper and directions. *None other are genuine!*

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.—This is to certify that we, the undersigned, have used Dr. P. Hall's Cough Remedy, and have found it in every instance an efficacious medicine, and truely worthy its recommendations.

John Galbraith, J. F. Tracy, Thomas Hughes, John W. Hays, Wilson King, Th. Moorhead, jr Jas. D. Dunlap, John Hughes, J. R. Cochran, Thomas M'Kee, Otis Lapham, Charles Cole, David Baldwin, M. Baldwin, F. J. Owen, John M. Warren.

Oct. 9, 1847. 21

New Goods at No.7, State Street.

WE are now opening a great variety of DRY GOODS, suited to the season, which will be sold as *cheap* as the *cheapest*. Amongst them are Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of various hues and qualities; Alpacas, Plaid and Plain Coburgs, Brilliantes, Merinos, Bombazines, Raw Silk and Plaid Brittania, Linens, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 12 1/2 to 75 cents; Prints from 4 to 25 cents; De Lanes from 18 3-4 cents upwards; Ginghams in great variety, Thibet, Cashmere, Brocha, de Lane, Stradilla and other fashionable Shawls, and other Goods in too great variety to advertise. The curious are invited to examine them and purchase *if they are satisfied with goods* and prices.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Oct. 16, 1847. 23

AN invaluable remedy for Horses, Cattle and other domestic animals, in the cure of the following diseases:

Fresh Wounds,	*Fistula, Silfast,*
Galls of all kinds,	*Strains, Lameness,*
Sprains, Bruises,	*Sand Cracks,*
Cracked Heels,	*Foundered Feet,*
Ringbone, Windgalls,	*Scratches or Grease,*
Poll Evil, Coltes,	*Mange,*
Sparins, Sweeney,	*Horn Distemper.*

It is also a Universal Family Embrocation for diseases of Human Flesh such as

Rheumatism,	*External Poisons,*
Bites of Animals,	*Painful Nervous Affections,*
Frost Bites,	
Boils,	*Corns, Whitlows,*
Burns and Scalds,	*Chilblains,*
Cramps,	*Chapped Hands,*
Contracts of the Muscles,	*Swellings, Wounds,*
Weakness of the Joints,	*Kaked Breasts.*

MERCHANT'S GARGLING OIL.—It is worthy of special remark, that besides the great and extraordinary powers in the cure of diseases of the horse in which its virtues first attracted the attention of the *farrier* and *farmer*, and the wonder of the public generally, it has been success fully employed in a great variety of the maladies which affect the human race; and it has proved by the *wonderful cures it has performed on* the lower animals, that it is endowed with curative properties not found in other horse oils, which has established its claims to general confidence.

Beware of the counterfeit article, and be sure the name of the SOLE PROPRIETOR, G. W. Merchant, Lockport, is blown in the bottle.

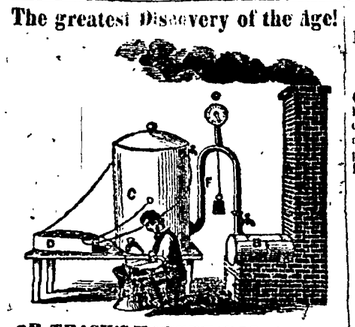
☞ For testimonials, synopsis of diseases, and mode of treatment, see pamphlet which accompanies each bottle.

Sold by J. H. Burton & Co. Erie; S. S. & H. Fassett, Ashtabula, Ohio; and D. N. Webster, Conneaut, Ohio. 1y50

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

GEO. W. MERCHANT'S IMPROVED

The greatest Discovery of the Age!



DR. TRASK'S MAGNETIC OINTMENT.

THIS is the first attempt to combine the ELECTRIC or MAGNETIC FLUID with Powerful Vegetable Extracts in the form of an Ointment—to be applied externally for the removal of disease. The almost unlimited success it has met with stamps it at once the GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. It is constantly effecting cures of the of the utmost importance. The most incredulous are CONVINCED—the most faithless are compelled to believe in the power and virtue of this great remedy.

It is universally admitted to be THE MOST WONDERFUL COMBINATION KNOWN to the WORLD for the IMMEDIATE RELIEF of pain and pain.

It never fails while there remains sufficient life to restore a natural and healthy action to the capillary vessels of the body, and equalize the circulation of the blood. By this means a controlling power is gained over the most malignant forms of DISEASE which cannot be obtained from any other remedy. Such is the power of this combination that it penetrates to every portion of the human frame, every bone and muscle, vein, nerve and ligament is searched out and made sensible of purifying and healing influence. Hence it cures as readily with internal as external diseases.

Numerous instances are on record where this remedy has restored health to patients so near the grave that the most powerful internal remedies failed to produce any effect. Such has frequently been the case in INFLAMATION of the BOWELS—no patient ever need die with this disease where the Magnetic Ointment can be obtained—That dangerous Epidemic known as the PUTRID ERYSIPELAS can always be cured by this remedy.

For INFLAMATORY RHEUMATISM, this Ointment is the most complete remedy ever prepared.

In 50 cases out of 100 it will afford entire relief to the worst cases of NERVOUS HEADACHE in thirty minutes.

For Nervous Diseases this remedy is of unparalleled use.

Affections of the Spine Rheumatism, Lameness Ulcerated Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Croup, Chills, Cholera Morbus, Ague in the Face or Breast, Burns, Salt Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Inflamed Eyes, Fever Sores &c will be immediately relieved by the use of this remedy.

DR. BINGHAM'S CERTIFICATE.

In reply to your queries with regard to the results of the Experiments I have made with your justly celebrated Magnetic Ointment; I can say with pleasure that I deem it one of the GREATEST DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE.

It is now nearly two years since I commenced using it in my practice, and I have tested it in cases of inflammation both local and general, of the most malignant kind with universal success; even where all internal remedies failed, I have succeeded with this.

I have treated cases of inflamation of the Brain, Inflamation of the Lungs, Inflamation of the Bowels, Inflamatory Rheumatism, and Child bed Fevers, with perfect success; also cases of Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success.

In the Epidemick known as the Putrid Erysipelas, by which so many valuable lives were lost, I tested it frequently, and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure.

In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, &c. it acts like a charm.

No Physician or Family will be a single day without this Medicine, after becoming acquainted with it power to cure. N. BINGHAM, Physician and Surgeon.

Utica, N. Y. Jan. 10, 1846.

☞ *For further particulars and testimonials, see pamphlet left with each agent*

Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.

AGENTS. Carter & Brother, wholesale and retail, Erie; D. N. & J. L. Webster, Connewt. Otis; Riley Potter, West Springfield; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; L. S. Jones & Co Girard; John A. Tracy, Fairview

Erie, August 14. 847.—1y 3.

OUR FLAG IS THERE!

But Our Goods

ARE HERE!

VICTORY! VICTORY!!

HURRA! HURRA!! HURRA!!!

The new Jew Store again Ahead!

JUST received at the New Jew Store, No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, a new and splendid assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS! consisting in part of

BROADCLOTHS.—French, English and American black, blue, brown, gold and cadet mixed Broadcloths, cheap as the cheapest.

ALSO.—Cassimeres and Vestings to match, both as to color quality and price.

GROCERIES.—A general assortment of choice Groceries, which will be sold extremely low.

CROCKERY.—A beautiful assortment of crockery at prices that cannot fail to please.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Without boasting we can truly say we have the cheapest and best assortment of Boots and Shoes, including Ladies, Gentlemen and Boys ever brought to this city.

CAPS.—Men and Boys caps, that cannot fail to fit both the purse and head—come and try.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—Here we are at home. We have cashmeres, de lanes without number and almost without price; Ginghams and Alpaccas, California plaids and Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; wide gimp and gimp cord; dress buttons, cords and tassels; but what is the use of enumerating—we have every thing to make the handsome more divine and the ugly enchanting.

SILKS—Striped and Plaid Poult de Sois, White gro de Swiss, Black watered & Satin stripe poult de soi, Black and blue b'ack, gro de Naples, Black gro de Rhine.

SHAWLS—Of all prices, shades and quality from the cheap cotton up to the finest silk and Cashmere.

GLOVES—Of all kinds, colors and sizes.

Hosiery, Suspenders, Prints, Ticks, Drills, Factories, in short every thing suited to the season and market.

Ready Made Clothing.

Our stock of ready made clothing is large and splendid, and will be sold cheap. We do not wish to boast, but we think we can convince any one by calling that we sell a good article for a smaller sum than any other establishment in town. At any rate "the proof of the pudding is in the eating," therefore TRY US!

☞ Mind the name and number.

ISAAC ROSENZWEIG & CO.

Erie, Sept. 24, 1847. 19

New Goods! New Goods!

WE are receiving our stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which we believe will vie with any in the place in extent, style and quality. We forbear to enumerate styles and qualities having none of the spirit of the bragadocia, and presume that if we were to advertise 1000 pieces splendid silks, 10,000 pieces Alpaccas, 100 cases French Merinos, rich cashmeres, Parametta cloth, Mohair Lustres, Oriental, California, Monteray and Oregon Plaids, &c. &c. our trade would not thereby be increased in a rational and intelligent community. We have only to say on this point that we have a full and complete assortment of such goods in our branch of the trade as the market requires, and we offer them with our *standing pledge* to sell at the *cheapest* rates they can be bought in the borough for cash. Please call and let us talk over this matter a little at

M'TCALF'S, No. 1, Reed House.

Sept. 23, 1847. 19

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' court of Erie county, will be sold at public vendue, at the court house in the borough of Erie, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, at 2 o'clock P. M. all that lot or piece of ground situate at the Southwest corner of the Public Square, bounded on the north by the Public Square, on the west by Peach Street, and on the south by Seventh street fronting 80 feet on said Public Square, and 165 feet on Peach street, and 80 feet on Seventh street and having thereon erected a large two story brick house, and frame barn, late the property of John Morris, deceased. This is a very desirable and valuable lot.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money on the confirmation of the sale, and one-sixth in two equal annual payments thereafter and the balance, being one half the purchase money, to be paid at the decease of the widow of the said John Morris, with interest thereon annually, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage on the premises.

E. BAGBIFT,
E. J. KELSO,
Executors.

Erie, Sept 30, 1847.

Cash for Flax Seed.

I WILL pay the highest price in cash for any quantity of Flax Seed. C. M. TIBBALS

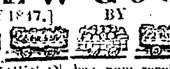
Aug. 27. 1847.

PINE APPLES.—A fresh lot of Pine Apples, just received and for sale at No. 1 Perry Block. T. W. MOORE.

July 3, 1847. 7

NEW GOODS.

Fall of 1847.] BY [Fall of 1847.

Rail  Road!

S. JACKSON has now received his FALL and WINTER stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and shoes, crockery, iron and nails, &c. &c. of which the following comprise a part.

Broad Cloths, French, English and American, wool dyed blue, black, brown, gold and cadet mixed, Cassimeres, black, blue, plain, plaid and striped; Satinets, blue, black, cadet and steel mixed; canvass, padding, buckram, burlaps, crash, wiggins, brown and black holland, cotton diaper, linen and cotton table cloths, linen cambric, linen cambric handkerchiefs, furniture and cambric dimity, drab, white, black and slate selicia, black and colored cambric, brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings, bed ticking, apron check, red, white and green woolen flannels, plaid linseys, crimson, scarlet green and drab moreens, silk and tabby velvet, black and colored, silk and worsted serge, satin vestings, italian cravats, black and colors, choppers, bandana, barcelona, pongee and spittle field handkerchiefs, silk, cashmere, worsted and cotton hosiery, all colors, gloves of all kinds, mitts, worsted, silk, picnic and cotton dress handkerchiefs, ladies cravats, lace veils, barrages, striped and plaid earlston and swiss ginghams and chambrays, swiss, plain, dotted, plaid, striped, figured, book muslins, silk braids, hat and cap ribbons, Italian and French crape, sewing silk, purse twist, skein, knitting and tidy cotton, suspenders, bindings, quilting, tapes, bobbing and cord laces, combs; but ons, needles, hooks and eyes, paste board and a general assortment of boots and shoes, hardware, crockery, iron, nails, &c., all of the above will be sold as cheap as any new or Jew store in this city.

It will be observed that I am the oldest merchant in the place except one, and I now say that I will not be undersold by any young or old, for ready pay. Call and see that the above are facts, at my old stand on cheapside, where things for sale cant be beat.

Erie, Sept. 25, 1847.

CLEAR THE WAY FOR THE NEW STORE!

Latest arrivals of New Goods per the recent Steamers from France and England!

ALLYN & COIT

HAVE the pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Erie that they are receiving constant additions to their Fall and Winter Stock, and are now prepared to offer the following rich Goods at unusually low prices. Rich Oregon and Cashmere Plaids only 3c per yard, worth 4c; rich dark Ginghams only 2c per yard, worth 3c; rich dark Ginghams only 1c per yard, worth 2c, rich dark Calicoes latest styles 12 1-2 and 15 cts. per yard; every style of rich Shawls from 25 cents to $18 00; a few pieces heavy Raw Silk Plaids for 6c 6¼ per yard; a good assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Cravats, fancy articles and small nick nacks, too numerous to mention. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing, as it is well worthy your attention. ALLYN & COIT.

Erie, Oct 16 1847. 22

AIR TIGHT, HOT AIR, AND STEAM CONDUCTOR.—We are now able to offer our customers two sizes of the

FULTON AIR TIGHT COOKING STOVE which only requires to be examined to convince every body of its economy, utility, convenience, durability and beauty. It will be sold at a uniform price, and warranted to suit even a maiden lady, as it possesses all the above qualities

LESTER, SENNETT, CHESTER

Erie, Sept. 25 1847

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Francis J. Kircher, dec'd. late of Erie, all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate are requested to set le the same immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them legally authenticated for settlement. DAVID ZIMMERMAN, Adm'r.

Oct. 9, 1847. 6t21

GENTS CALL AT THE NEW STORE. On hand at ALLYN & COIT'S New Store, one of the best stock of Cloths to be found in this city; among them are the nicest French and German Blk Doeskin and Fancy Cassimeres and Broad Cloths, Beaver and Pilot Coatings, Tweeds, Cassimeres and Satinets. Also just received Merino Under Shirts and Drawers, Guernsey Frocks, Blk Satin Cravats, &c, every variety of Tailor's Trimmings! Just received blue black Velvets, Satins and Surges. For these and other goods please call at

ALLYN & COIT'S,
Cheap side.

Oct. 16 1847.

TRUSSES.—A good assortment of Coit's, Marsh's, Tiemar's, Thompson's and Rhinehart's Trusses, assorted sizes for sale low by

CARTER & BROTHER.

July 17, 1847. 9

5000 BBLS New Orleans, Loaf Pulverized, Crushed and Muscovado Sugar, cheap for cash, one door north of the Big Window, by RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847. 4

FRESH FRUIT.—You can find at No 6, Poor People's Row Oranges, Sultana Raisins, Lemons, Figs Prunes Box Raisins, Currants and Citrons, cheap for cash by

June 26 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

BUFFALO WHITE LEAD.—An invoice of this superior article just received Also, Pittsburgh Lead, (Fahnestock & Co's make,) dry and in oil, always on hand and warranted.

June 12. J. H. BURTON & Co.

Remedies for Summer Complaints.

JANES' carminative Balsam;
Fosgate's Anodyne cordial;
Red Anodyne cordial;
Thompson's carminitive;
Fahnestock's do Lozenges;
Aromatic or spiced Rhubarb;
Godfrey's cordial, &c &c. for sale by

J. H. BURTON & Co.

No 5, Reed House, Sept. 11.

REMEDIES FOR FEVER & AGUE, &c. OSGOOD'S India Cholagogue, at wholesale and retail.

Cantrell's Ague Mixture; Rowan's Tonic do. Jaynes' Ague Pills and Tonic Vermifuge; Doct. H. A. Sill's Purapatheton; Moffats Bitters; Newton's Bitters; Sulphate Quinine; Carpenter's Extract Bark; Piperine, Oil Black Pepper, for sale by

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Sept. 8. No. 5, Reed House.

A CARD.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, that he has opened a TAILORING SHOP on the south side of the Public Square, a few doors east of the Erie Bank, where he will be at all times ready and happy to wait upon those who may favor him with a call in his line of business. From long experience in some of the principal shops of London and other European cities, and by strict attention to all business which may now be entrusted to him, he confident ly hopes that he shall be always deemed worthy to receive a share of public patronage. His work shall be executed in such a manner as to bear a close and impartial examination, and always in accordance with the prevailing fashions. JOHN GOLDEN.

Erie, Sept. 4, 1847.

N. B. Cutting done on the shortest notice.

FINE NEW TEAS.

THERE has been a great deal said lately about Teas, and there are a great many in Erie who pretend that they are selling better Teas cheaper than any body else This is a mistake.

The Pekin Tea Company

of New York, have sent to their agents, John H. Burton & Co. their several varieties of Teas.—They are fresh, fragrant and highly flavored, and exceed in richness any Teas that has ever been sold in Erie, and at prices much less. In every case where they do not give satisfaction, the money will be paid back for them. These Teas are put up in pound, half and quarter pound packages, lined with tin foil, which keeps them from the air and preserves their strength and flavor.

J. H. BURTON & Co.

Aug. 31. No. 5 Reed House.

PICKLED LOBSTERS, Sardines, Tomato Catsup, Lemon Syrup, Pepper Sauce, Salad Oil, Mustard, Guguha Jelly, English White Pepper, &c., for sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by

Sept. 8. T. W. MOORE.

Important Decision.

THE contested trial that has been existing so many years has been finally settled by a Jury of Twelve Ladies, and their decision is, That the purest, best, most fragrant and cheapest Teas to be had in this section of the country, are those which come from the celebrated CANTON TEA COMPANY. These Teas can be had at all times and warranted to give entire satisfaction or the money will be refunded, of their agents who are receiving fresh supplies weekly.

WILLIAMS & WRIGHT, Agents.
Directly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

Sept. 18, 1847. 19

BY THE QUEEN'S PATENT.

CONSUMPTION CURED—TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and CONSUMPTION:

THE MOST CELEBRATED and INFALLIABLE remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, or any form of PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by Dr. Buchan of London, England, tested for upwards of seven years in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The astonishing success of the Hungarian Balsam, in the cure of every form of CONSUMPTION, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES, that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians as CONFIRMED AND INCURABLE. The Hungarian Balsam has cured, and will cure, the MOST DESPERATE OF CASES. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English Medicine of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of the climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup.

In case of actual disease of the lungs, or seated Consumption, it is the ONLY SOURCE OF HOPE.

Sold by McDonall & Smith, sole Agent for the United Kingdom, at the Italian Ware-house, Regent st. London, in Bottles and Cases, for ships, hospitals, &c.

By Special Appointment—DAVID E. BRADLEE, 119 Court st, Boston, Mass., sole Agent for the United States and British American Provinces.

American price, $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates and other evidence, showing the unequalled merits of this Great English Remedy may be obtained of the Agents, gratis.

None genuine, without the written signature of the American Agent, on a gold and bronze label, to counterfeit which is forgery.

AGENTS.—S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the western States.

☞ **READ.** ☜

From the Baptist Clergyman at Colosse, Oswego, County.

I do hereby most cheerfully certify that I have used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with great success. My little girl, now in her seventh year was, in the month of October, 1844, attacked with a pain in her right side, and notwithstanding we used all diligence to remove it, she continued to grow worse and after obtaining the counsel of Dr. B—, who thought the Right Lobe of her Lungs seriously affected that her recovery was exceedingly doubtful. I was induced to obtain one bottle of the Balsam and before one third of it was taken, the little sufferer resumed her plays and her cheerfulness returned, and before two bottles were used her health was considered completely restored, and to the effect of this medicine, without any hesitation, I attribute the cure. DAVID McFARLAND.

January, 1845. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Colosse".

Testimony from Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. June 5, 1845

SIR.—Sometime last January, I was taken with a violent cold, attended with a distressing cough, which in the course of a few days brought on a bleeding of the lungs, with much soreness of the chest, pain in the side and much soreness of the breast. After being confined to my bed for some days and getting no better, Mr. Pardke, formerly Deputy Sheriff of this county, recommended me to get a bottle of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, observing that he had been similarly afflicted, and by the use of this medicine had been speedily and entirely cured. I immediately got a bottle, and after using it a short time the result was as he predicted—I got entirely well. From the benefit I received from the Balsam and from the universal good name it bears among my friends who have used it for diseases of the lungs and chest, I am induced to believe it to be one of the best medicines now in use for those diseases, and as such recommend it to the public.

W. W. SWIFT.

Remarkable cure of a Dangerous Cough.

To S. TOUSEY. CATO 4 CORNERS, N. Y. Aug. 6, 1844.

Sir—We are entirely out of the Hungarian Balsam, having sold all you left with us, in our immediate vicinity, and in justice to the medicine must say with astonishing success. A few days since a young gentleman of this town called at our store who had been for months afflicted with a very distressing cough, and wanted a bottle of the Balsam. We told him it was of little use for him to take it or any thing else—HE MUST DIE. He took a bottle, however, and afterwards had another. Yesterday he called again very much improved in appearance, and said he was rapidly gaining strength—but had it not been for the invaluable Hungarian Balsam he must have died. We want some more of the medicine directly.

Yours respectfully, INGHAM & HAVENS.

[*From Esq. W. E. Fisk, Canastota, N. Y.*, dated CANASTOTA Nov. 7, 1846]

To S. TOUSEY, Agent, &c.—Sir: Having used Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam in my family with the very best success for lung complaints, and having seen it used by my friends with like success, I was induced last spring to become an Agent for the sale of the same, since which I have sold a great number of bottles, and have in almost every instance learned that it had succeeded beyond all expectation, in some cases where the patient had been by Physicians of respectability PRONOUNCED INCURABLE, and their cases hopeless, and I most cheerfully recommend it to all who are suffering with lung complaints, assuring them that in most cases they will find speedy relief. (Signed) WILLIAM E. FISK.

More Proof.

Establishing the efficacy of the Hungarian Balsam of life.

[From Deacon Lewis, of Utica, dated UTICA, February 4, 1845.]

I cheerfully give my name in favor of Dr. Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life. Last April, my wife was attacked with a violent cough, attended with a severe and most DISTRESSING PAIN IN THE SIDE, so bad as to deprive her of rest. While in this situation, I called on Messrs. Warner & Co. for some medicine, and they recommended this Balsam. I purchased a bottle, and by the time we had used about one half of it, my wife began to get better, and after using the remainder, her health was completely Restored. Since that time I have recommended the Balsam to my friends, many of whom have used it with like success. (Signed) JOHN LEWIS.

Deacon of the First Baptist Church in Utica.

☞ **Further Evidence.** ☜

[From the P. M. at Burlington Flats, Otsego Co. N. Y. dated Jan. 1845.]

I am again under the necessity of ordering a new supply of the Balsam.—My wife still continues the medicine and is improving. It is doing wonders in this section, I heard of a friend 50 miles from here who was considered in a CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION. I sent him two bottles of the Balsam above two weeks since, and to-day I heard from him, and the Balsam is acting on him like a charm. (Signed) A. E. ARNOLD.

The Messrs. Metcalf, of Geneseo, N. Y. (one of whom is a practising physician) in ordering a new supply of the Balsam, says that in some SEVERE CASES our customers complain of receiving great benefit from its use

S. TOUSEY, Syracuse, N. Y. General Agent for New York and the Western States. Sold in Erie by CARTER & BROTHER, No 6 Reed House

WESTFIELD MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscribers having a good assortment of New England marble on hand, from different quarries, calculated for Head and Foot tables Monuments, &c. which they offer to sell to any one in Erie county, Pa. not living farther than Erie, lettered in first rate style, and delivered, a the following prices: Small, for aged people, $1 50 per foot; Middle size, for aged people, $1 62 per foot, Largest size $1.75 per foot. We think it would be an object for some of the Erie county people to forward us a few inscriptions as we have seen by been informed by the Erie marble dealers in rather a bragging way, that they were sticking it to the Erie and Crawford county people good. They brag very lustily of selling to the "Pennamites" at from $2 50 to $4 per foot. Should any of the people of Erie county be in want of any thing in our line, they can forward their inscriptions, or come themselves and they shall have a first rate article at the above prices.

HIRAM SIKES & CO.

Westfield, N. Y. Sept. 13, 1845. 17t

BLACK SALTS.—I will pay Cash, and the highest price for any quantity of Black Salts delivered at M'Kean, or at my store in Erie.

October 26, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS

COLEMAN'S HEAVE POWDERS,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR HEAVES AND COUGH IN HORSES.—A long familiarity with horses and personal treatment of the diseases to which they are subject have at length resulted in the discovery of the excellent and valuable remedy for the Heaves and Cough—a disease which produces more misery and death among those noble animals than any other to which they are exposed. I have no hesitancy in saying that my Powder will effectually and thoroughly eradicate every symptom and vestige of this painful and dangerous disease if given in any reasonable length of time after it has been contracted. When you discover symptoms of Cough or Heaves in your horse resort to this Powder without delay, use it perseveringly, and attend to the limits accompanying the directions for the treatment of human colds, and in nine cases out of ten you will find that it cures

I have dozens of seeing certificates of cures, of them call on the agent. Price 50 cents per bottle! Manufactured by V. D. Coleman, New York CARTER & BROTHER, agents, Erie, Pa.

March 27. 1847 45

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Law, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons is debted to us are requested to call at the office and settle their respective accounts, on or before the first of February next. Those who neglect this notice may incur costs.

JOHN GALBRAITH,
CARSON GRAHAM.

Erie, Jan. 11, 1847. 3t45

The Books and papers of the late firm of GALBRAITH & GRAHAM are by mutual agreement left with me for the purpose of closing up the business of the concern and collecting all debts, which I am obliged to do as speedily as possible I have associated with me in business WM. S. LANE and WM. A. GALBRAITH, Esqs and continue the office lately occupied by Galbraith & Graham, under the firm of GALBRAITHS & LANE, where all business in the line of the profession, will be attended to with promptness and despatch. JOHN GALBRAITH.

Erie, February 3, 1847. 38

NOTES OF AN EXILE, by L. W. Miller, being an account of the authors confinement at Van Deamans Land, just received and for sale at Spafford's Bookstore.

Erie, May 8, 1847 51

ASHES! ASHES!!!

I WILL pay 3 cents per bushel for good field ashes, and 12 1-2 cts per bushel for house ashes delivered at my ashery or M'Kean corners.

Erie, Oct. 24, 1846. C. M. TIBBALS.

ASHES.—Those having good Ashes will do well to deliver them at our ashery soon as we are now working off what we have on hand

April 8th 1847 S. JACKSON & Co.

AXES.—Ames & Co's Cast Steel Axes by the dozen or single.

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

February 13, 1847. 39

WOODEN WARE.—Bowls, Wash tubs, mop handles, butter prints, ladles, &c.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

1498 LBS. first rate Codfish; also, a few bbls Mackerel, for sale by

June 26 W. F. RINDERNECHT.

GOLD PENS.—Levi Brown's Gold Pens the most celebrated maker of the article, a good assortment kept constantly on hand; also the different kinds of cheap (dearest) Pens, at

G. LOOMIS & Co's.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 10, 1847. 8

NEW AND FRESH GROCERIES, *At No. 6 Poor Peoples Row.*

W. F. RINDERNECHT has just received a large and well selected assortment of wet dry and Family Groceries; Dye Stuffs, Nails and Glass, which he will sell cheaper for cash than any other establishment in town. Please call and see. June 12, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED 25 bags Rio, Cuba, St. Domingo and Java Coffee, one door north of the Big Window, State street, by

W. F. RINDERNECHT.

June 12, 1847 4

PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY, and other Poems by Taper, a few copies at New York prices, just received and for sale by

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Erie August 21, 1847. 4t14

420 GALS., Ohio Stone Ware, for sale one door north of the Big Window.

June 26. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

'THE NIMBLE SIXPENCE is better than the SLOW SHILLING.' This is the motto of the New Store, "as will be proved to all that call and see" at ALLYN & COIT'S.

Oct. 16, 1847. 22

NOTICE.—The Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturing business will be carried on at the old stand of Ashley & Kelsey, where a constant supply of all articles manufactured by him will be kept for sale at wholesale and retail. Old Copper and Brass Ware taken in payment for Tin Ware. JOSEPH KELSEY, Jr.

Erie July 6, 1844. 7

L. WARREN,

HAS removed his sash, blind and door Shop to State, between 7th and 8th streets, where he will keep constantly on hand or make to order all articles in his line on the shortest notice. Those wishing to obtain first rate work at low prices would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. Glazing done at all times. Glass and Putty kept constantly on hand

May 10, 1846. 51

S. SMYTH

HAS JUST RECEIVED

from New York per Pomroy's Express, the Spring Fashions, and is now ready to execute all orders for HATS in the latest Fasion, and of a better quality than can be purchased here or elsewhere.

March 16 1846. 5

FIRST APPEARANCE.

B. TOMLINSON, GEORGE KELLOGG.

THE subscribers, though some time in business, have not before found it convenient or agreeable to introduce into the papers a general advertisement. Being rather of a modest turn, they have been situated somewhat like the stranger in New York, who got upon a dry goods box in Broadway, to wait till the crowd should get by; and like him, having a tracted a little public notoriety, they are prepared to get down and move quietly along, and would respectfully invite the attention of the public to a choice selection of GROCERIES, interspersed with a few staple Dry Goods and other notions, just received from New York, Cincinnati, &c., which they design to sell pretty cheap for ready pay. Please call and see at 169 French street, next door to R. O. Hulbert, Esq's office, and at Sixth street Canal Basin.

P. F. MLINSON, & Co.

Erie Aug. 1, 1846. 11

Public Notice.

IS hereby given that an application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a Bank to be called "THE FARMERS and MECHANICS' BANK," with a Capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to two hundred thousand dollars. Said bank to be located in Erie, county Erie, State of Pennsylvania.

Erie, July 17, 1847.

H. Cadwell,	C. M. Tibbals,
J. H. Williams,	Samuel Hays,
J. H. Fullerton,	John C. Beebe,
Walter Chester,	Thos W Sterrett,
Smith Jackson,	Carson Graham,
James C. Marshall,	James Williams,
B. B. Vincent,	Guy Loomis,
Wm. S. Lane,	Alfred King,
H L. Brown,	M. W Caughey,
P. Arbuckle.	James Hughes.

"LOOK HERE, WILL YOU?"

IF you wish to buy cheap, you will please call at RINDERNECHT'S No. 6, Poor People's Row, where you can find the following articles, which are warranted good:—Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Tobacco of all kinds, Rice, Peper, Spice; Cinnamond, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Starch, Chocolate, Cocoa, Mustard by the pound or box, Pepper Sauce, Lemon Syrup, Oliver Oil, Lamp Oil Vinegar, Fire Crackers, Castile Soap of all kinds, Shaving Brushes, Powder, Shot, Lead, Percussion Caps and Balls, Candle Wick, Twine, Matches, Stove Blacking, shoe Brushes and Blacking, Chalk Tar and Rosin, Macaboy and Scotch snuff, sulpher, Brimstone, Epsom Salts Glauber Salts, Saleratus, Bed Cords, Rope, Fish and Chalk Lines, Herring, Paiens Pails, Tubs, Willow Wagons, Wash Boards, Wire Sives, Almonds, Madeira Nuts, Filberts, Curry Combs and Horse Cards, Horse Brushes and Combs, Saltpeter, Dairy salt in bags, Brooms, Corn Whips and Hearth Brooms, Whitewash Brushes, and other articles too numerous to mention. Please call and see for yourselves Erie, June 19, 1847.

WINDOW GLASS.

CARTER & BROTHER have just received their summer stock of Window Glass, which is large and complete, varying in size from 7x9 to 15x30, and will be cut to any size or shape desired, without extra charge. Putty always on hand.

June 19, 1847. 5

CANDY AND RAISINS by the Box or pound for sale at No. 1, Perry Block

July 24. T. W. MOORE.

OUT AT LAST!!

THAT long expected wonder of the age, the *celebrated* and superior "FULTON STOVE" is now ready for sale at our Store or Foundry.—Persons who have any disposition to see it, are invited to call and do so, whether they wish to purchase or not.

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

Aug. 14, 1847. 13

N. B. Old Stoves taken in payment. Better throw them away than not to get one of these fuel saving inventions.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND DRUGGISTS.

J. H. BURTON & CO., are Wholesale Agents for Osgood's Indian Cholagogue and Dalley's Pain Extractor, and can furnish dealers at wholesale prices.

Sept. 4, 1847.

ACCORDEONS, with the improved valves, Bass Viol, Violin and Guitar strings, for sale by

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

SUPERIOR French and American ruled and plain Letter Paper,
Maynard and Noyes Black Ink
Kents Carmine and Red Ink,
Wafers, Common, Note, Transparent and Motto,
Sealing Wax,
Pounce, Black Sand, Rubber, etc. etc. etc.
For sale by J. H. BURTON & Co.

Erie, June 19th, 1847.

1847. WALKER & COOK.

FORWARDING, COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS.—Will continue the Forwarding and commission business as usual, at their ware house on the Public Dock, Erie, Pa. and will be ready on the opening of Navigation of the present year to contract for the shipment of Merchandize from the eastern cities, or other places, to Erie, as they are connected with good responsible links, and having some of the first class of Steam Boats and Propellers, on the lakes running to their house, thereby ensuring the safe and speedy transmission of all property entrusted to their care. They will attend to the forwarding of goods up and down the lakes to any of the Canadian ports on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence—also south by the Erie Extension Canal.

CASH advances made on all kinds of Produce and sales promptly accounted to. They will keep constantly on hand Bituminous Coal, in large or small quantities, to suit purchasers.

ALSO Salt, Plaster in bbls. or bulk, Fish Iron, Nails, stoves and Castings of every description.

REFERENCES.

C. M. Tibbals, Erie,
John C. Beebe, "
Smith Jackson & Co. "
Johnson, Hiland & Co. "
Holt, Palmer & Co. Buffalo.
O. N. Chapin, Albany,
W. Monteith & Co. "
Otis, Clapp & Co. Boston,
George W. Holt & Co. N. Y. city,
E. B. Allen, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
James Browne, Toronto C. W.
Wm. D. King, St Catherines, "
Standart, Jarves & Co. Cleveland, O.
Albert Ives, Detroit, Mich.
Newberry & Dole, Chicago, Illinois.

Erie, March 11, 1847 13

PITTSBURGH Rockingham Ware.—A beautiful article, and good assortment just received and for sale by

B. TOMLINSON & Co.

August 1, 1846. 11

WOOL! WOOL!!

MEHAFFEY & BREWSTER keep constantly on hand at the Erie Woollen Factory Plain Cloths, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres and Tweeds, of various colors and qualities which they exchange for wool on delivery, on customary and accommodating terms. They also pay cash for wool.

Erie Woollen Factory, June 16, 1847. 6

LOOKING Glasses and looking glass plate. A large assortment of the above articles for sale very low by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

GUNS.—Double Barrell, Single do. Fowling Pieces, Revolving six Shooters, with a general assortment of Gun fixings.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

July 17, 1847.

PROVISIONS.—Flour, Pork, Hams, Shoulders, dried Apples, dried Peaches, Corn Meal Codfish, White Fish, Mackerel, Potatoes and everything in the Provision Line, constantly on hand and for sale by

June 26. W. F. RINDRENECHT.

MOLASSES at six per cent less than can be had at any other store in Erie, and of equal quality, now offered by

Aug. 27. BROWN & M'CARTER.

BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres of almost every color, stripe, quality and price, at No 4. Cheapside, by

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

FOWLER'S WORK.

THE subscriber is the authorized Agent for the sale of FOWLER'S PHRENOLOGICAL WORKS, in Erie County. He will dispose of them at New York prices. He is also Agent for Combe's Phrenological Journal. Call and examine these valuable publications at his Book Store, on State street, Erie, Pa.

Aug. 5 1847. O. D. SPAFFORD.

CALL AND SEE.—Preparatory to making arrangement for going to New York for our Fall and Winter stock of Goods, we will sell all kinds of Spring and Summer Goods at cost, to make room for the new stock. Prove us.

Aug. 17. BROWN & M'CARTER.

CLOCKS.

EIGHT DAY and 30 hour Gothic, O. G. G. Pillar, Alarm and common, by the single or case, very cheap for ready pay.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel.

July 17, 1847.

SODA BISCUIT, at No. 1 Perry Block.

July 31. T. W. MOORE.

500 GAL. MOLASSES, just received and for sale cheap as the cheapest, one door north of the Big Window, by

June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the mercantile business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GEO. J. MORTON,
JOS. C. BROWN,
THOS. M'CARTER.

August 17, '47.

The notes and accounts of the late firm of Morton & Co. are by mutual agreement left with the undersigned for collection, who still continue the business at the old stand, where they will be happy to accommodate their old customers, and the public generally, with goods on more favorable terms than they can be had at any other establishment in this city. BROWN & M'CARTER.

Erie, August 17, 1847. 13

CIGARS.—Puerto Principe, Trabuca, Spanish and all other kinds.

July 17. T. W. MOORE.

16 Chests Fresh Teas, just received and for sale by the chest or less quantity, by

June 16. W. F. RINDERNECHT.

THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY Insurance Company,

(OF PHILADELPHIA,)

ARE now doing business on the mutual plan, giving the assured a participation in the profits of the company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the